Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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Professional & Business Cards

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

J. H. LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
☞ OFFICE with S. L. RUSSEL, Esq., nearly opposite the Court House.
Oct. 16, '66.-6m.

B. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON

MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the *Gazette* office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.
May 11, '66—1yr.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Offers to give satisfaction to all who may entrust their legal business to him. Will collect moneys on evidences of debt, and speedily procure bounties and pensions to soldiers, their widows or heirs. Office two doors west of Telegraph office. april1:'66-1y.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Julianna street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Filler & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

JOHN PALMER.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the 'Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:t

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. S. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
Tooth Powders and Mouth Wash, excellent articles, always on hand.
jan6'65-1y.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug5, '64:tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. GEORGE C. DOUGLAS
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.
☞ Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's.
☞ Office two doors west of Bedford Hotel, up stairs. au17:tf

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

JEWELER, &c.

ABSALOM GARLICK,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.
He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS,* and *JEWELRY.*
☞ Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—zz.

J. M. LEHMAN,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER,
COAL DALE.
Will promptly attend to all collections intrusted to him. He will also execute all instruments of writing with neatness and dispatch.
Coal Dale, Sept. 14, 1866 :6m.

Poetry.

THE SMACK IN SCHOOL.

The following incident in a district school, is told by Mr. William Pitt Palmer, of New York, President of the Manhattan Insurance Company, in a poetical address before "The Literary Society," in Stockbridge, Massachusetts his native home:

A district school not far away,
'Mid Berkshire hills, one winter's day
Was humming with its wonted noise
Of three-score mingled girls and boys;
Some few upon their task intent,
But more on furtive mischief bent;
The while the master's downward look
Was fastened on a copy-book;
When suddenly, behind his back,
Rose sharp and clear a rousing SMACK!
As 'twere a battery of bliss
Let off in one tremendous kiss!
"What's that?" the startled master cried;
"That, thir," a little imp replies,
"Wath William Willith, if you pleathe—
I thaw him kith Thuthannah Peathe!"
With frown to make a statue thrill,
The master thundered "Hither, Will!"
Like wretch o'erta ken in his track,
With stolen chattels on his back,
Will hung his head with fear and shame,
And to the awful presence came—
A great, green, bashful simpleton,
The butt of all good-natured fun—
With smiles suppressed, and birch upraised
The threatener faltered—"I'm amazed
That you, my biggest pupil, should
Be guilty of an act so rude!
Before the whole 1st school to boot—
What evil genius put you to't?"
"Twas she, herself, sir," sobbed the lad,
"I didn't mean to be so bad—
But when Susannah shook her curls,
And whispered I was 'fraid of girls,
And dursn't kiss a baby's doll,
I couldn't stand it, sir, at all,
But up and kissed her on the spot!
I know—boo hoo—I ought to not,
But, somehow, from her looks—boo hoo
I thought she kind o' wished me to!"

TO-MORROW.

We can't recall the vanished past,
Nor on the future reckon;
The light-winged hours, flying fast
Us to embrace them beckon.

No more let Folly shroud thine eyes;
Live while 'tis called to-day;
What if yon setting sun should rise
To warm thy lifeless clay!

Life is not given; 'tis but lent;
And thousands yet would borrow
For past, for present, time misspent,
A day of grace to-morrow.

Oh, day of hope! oh, day of fear!
Foreboding joy or sorrow;
That comest not, though ever near,
To-morrow! still to-morrow!

Miscellaneous.

BISMARK, FRANCIS JOSEPH AND GARIBALDI.

[*By George Alfred Townsend.*]

BISMARCK.

Three times within three months I sat in the presence of Count Bismark. A reactionist—in other words an enemy of every idea on which an American republicanism is based—by sheer boldness he precipitated the great war of 1866, and made himself a name in spite of his arrogance and unscrupulousness. Almost a giant, both in height and industry, measuring six feet two, huge and homely, in feature, of a terrible eye, full of baneful fire, with a creased skin and an ear big enough for a railroad depot, a mouth so wide and so cruel that it could bite a State in two, and a neck into which you might turn a river—of anything but water; his powers of mind are profound, his speech resolute; but with you and me, common people, who demand a chance and an influence, Count Bismark has no more sympathy than with so many horses. I did not love him more than he was bluff and affable; no tyrants are more aimable than his great enemies of the house of Hapsburg, the Imperial family of Austria.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Francis Joseph, the Emperor of Austria is thirty-seven years old, a mild faced, graceful man, come prematdrely to the discretion of one who feels that a sceptre, seven hundred years potential, is barren in his gripe. The weak inheritor of a barbarous fame, and an Empire built upon plunder and treaty, the only lessons taught him by reverses were to pinch his subjects the more, and kneel the meaner at the foot of the Pope. Twenty-one dissimilar nations are bound to his dynasty, the mastic of his empire being force or despotism. In this republic we number thrice as many varieties of people; but freedom makes them peaceful and true; they are so diffused upon our soil that they mutually neutralize and strengthen each other. What quiet should we have think you, if Ohio were exclusively made up of Dutchmen, Pennsylvania of Africans, Virginia entirely a Fenian Republic, and Indiana of docile Camanche or Sioux Indians, and directing them all at Washington, a soft spoken German gentleman, whose claim to their gratitude lay altogether in the fact that he had subdued their ancestors? When I saw the Emperor review an army corps at Prague—his delicate hands and limbs almost a woman's his soft grey breeches and sky-blue jacket too neat for battle, and in the perpetual repose of his handsome face, and the quiet mildness of his brown eye, a school teacher rather than a King, I felt like a rising storm cloud, the scowl of the people's faces; the bright line of troops burned a score of different dislikes, fusing their nationalities for one moment in one moody obedience. They shifted arms, but their souls made no consent; it was a spectacle of the European word *loyalty*, perhaps, but not of patriotism. I found it hard to see the despot in the half sad face of this young Emperor; yet every hour of his crowned existence is by necessity and legacy a crime. With the same repose he countersigns the mortal findings of courts-martial, which hang a score of volunteers, who will not serve against their brethren and freedom. With the same sweet youthfulness his sisters go to the infamy of marriage without love, and to the arms of tyrants, like Maria Louisa in her girlhood to the breast of Napoleon, his true wife's tears yet wet on the kiss with which he killed her. And I wondered as I looked, if the smile were pot as sad and soft on the face of Maximilian, this Emperor's brother, who held with the true Hapsburg tenacity to his Mexican bauble, though the shrieks of his wife, gone mad, troubled the world.

As between Austria and Prussia the rightfulness of this recent war was so infinitesimal that you might put both causes into a druggist's scale and overweigh them with a lawyer's wafer. Prussia is a young, ambitious nation, in which the barbarism of war and the cultivation of the intellect are almost equal passions. A land of poets, philosophers, musicians; the streets of Berlin show the statues of soldiers only; the reigning family is made up of thick headed desposts; the military system of the country is irresistible in its powers and infamous in its conception; Prussia, in a word, is intelligent feudalism; yet her victory over Austria was desirable in the light of the century in which we live. The campaign she treacherously precipitated grew glorious by its brilliancy and energy. A King who had broken his oath to the Constitution, seized money without law and stabbed his brother and ally went with his hated Minister to love and heroism in a week, and every British moralist that held him up to execration when he seemed likely to be beaten cried loudly now that he was a noble Sovereign and the national ally of England.

GARIBALDI.

There I looked into the face and sat at the feet of Garibaldi the first character of our generation; a patriot and countryman of all oppressed people, into whose kindly and forgiving nature fell the speed and mettle of the wild South American horses on which, like a fiery centaur, he rode down the tyrants of the West. The freedom of Italy is his work. Kings inherit it; he inspirited it; Caesar and Cincinnatus meet in him. His face is both womanly and fatherly, the light house to a good conscience burning the better as it grows the grayer, crumbling in the tower but undecaying in the flame. His dutiful boys, who go to battle at his side and in returning peace till his half barren island are born of an American wife to whose memory though long dead, he has been faithful She was an Amazon women, and on the Argentine plains rode with lance and lasso; when freedom came to her native country, she accompanied Garibaldi to his own land then the piece meal prey of tyrants. Together they entered Rome, in mutual love and triumph, and overturned the tables of the money changers and the seats of them who sold doves—in the beautiful city of Brutus and Rienzi. Driven thence by combined Kings and Princes they hid in the mountains, like the heroic Maccabeans, till flying along the coast of the Adriatic an Austrian vessel shot down the wife at the husband's side. That Adriatic coast is free to day and Garibaldi with Anna's boys to be hor monuments, eternal in purpose as the Eternal City to which he turns for the crowning struggle of his life, shall pass its gates again and standing in the Pantheon, among his kindred gods, found the new dynasty of America.

EDUCATION WITHOUT MEANS.

A young man of Croton, Iowa, writes that he has $500, that he is married, that he wants to take a College course and yet save his capital. He asks advice. There are many who would like an answer to this question. Thousands of young men have no money at all.

To get a classical education with the use of $500, requires more skill than any young man is likely to possess, unless he earned the money. If he is a mechanic, he may buy a house and lot near a college and work during spare hours. Or, with a few acres, he can raise small fruits and vegetables, if he knows how; if he does not he will be likely to fail. Five hundred dollars is a very small sum to a young man who does not know how to work, to one who does it is a large one.

What shall our young man with his handsome wife do? Let him get a small farm—ten, twenty or forty acres—near libraries and good society. Or, with a choice selection of books, he may live remote. Three things he should do at once: study mathematics, learn to write a good hand, and plant an orchard. If he must spend some of his hours at billiards and in saloons, he had better take a rope about eight feet long and go out to the barn.

One aim should be to make home elegant and comfortable. Let him not fear this will distract his attention. If there was ever a time when an education which was of use could be united with poverty, it has passed forever. Days spent in struggling for bread are lost; if not the bitterness they bring is equal to their loss. Nor need there be a fear that sad experience will not come when fortune smiles.

Education is limited if it do not include a knowledge of the immensity and the untold riches of the affections. If a man cannot find happiness with his wife and children, and in a home of his own, in vain will he seek it over the face of the whole earth. There cannot be much love of home where home is unlovely—where poverty, dirt and inconvenience are in every room. Young men are apt to fear they will not live long, and they are in haste. In no situation is the foundation of a long life so securely established as on a farm.

This course will take time. He should understand that the education of this age demands time. So broad is the field of knowledge, so sharp is competition, that to succeed, many years are required. We do not propose failure. It is a modern discovery, and well settled, that from three to four hours' study of books every day are more profitable to the majority of men than any longer periods. Every one cultivating land can have this time. A life which does not establish a habit of meditation will be fruitless. We have known lawyers take this, and become judges in high courts; doctors so skilfull as to give little medicine; and preachers so learned as to convince both the understanding and the heart.

In literature, we confess the examples are few. But, long ago, there was a young poet who set his heart on having a farm, and what most is known of him, is the trouble he had in getting it. With little knowledge of foreign languages, and none of a dead language, he diligently studied his own. He became familiar with previous knowledge, and he noted everything relating to rural sights and sounds. He was in no haste to be eminent. He was only eager to excel. He wrote and re-wrote; he reviewed, he meditated and lingered; and he acquired the rare art of being able to wait. The result is a work on the life of farmers, and on arms and heroes, which will last till the end of time.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A counsel being questioned by a judge to know "for whom he was concerned," replied "I am concerned, my lord, for the plaintiff, but I am employed by the defendant."

"I have not loved lightly," as the man said when he married a widow weighing three hundred pounds.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

It is announced, says the Fort Madison, (Iowa) *Plain Dealer*, that Henry Ward Beecher is engaged in writing a story for Bonner's *Ledger*, having withdrawn all his lecturing appointments for the winter. Of course Bonner pays him more than $200 a night, and Bonner will be the gainer, should the outlay be over $10,000, through the vastly increased circulation of his paper. Mr. Beecher is one of the most remarkable and liberally endowed men of the age. Twenty-five years ago, in addition to his parochial labors, he edited an agricultural journal with marked ability. It was the best paper of the kind that Indiana ever had, before or since. When the *Independent* was started Mr. Beecher became the star contributor, and though there were four responsible editors, men of marked ability, the public persisted in thinking that he was the editor, because his spirit vitalized the paper. And when, because of a little misunderstanding between the editors and publisher, Mr. Beecher became the responsible editor, the leading editorials of that journal became a character and a power in the land, without a parallel in the history of journalism since the publication of Junius' letters in *Woodfall's Advertiser.* This was in the early history of the war, and what he did in preparing the public mind for the conquest of the rebellion no tongue can tell, no pen can describe.

His health failing he made a tour to Europe, and on his way home, traveled the British Isles, delivering those most wonderful speeches which aroused the sympathy of the popular heart and arrested the aggressive measures of the ruling aristocracy. The government had sent over special envoys, Bishop McIlvaine, Bishop Hughes, Thurlow Weed, and others, but it is saying little to affirm that he did more than they all, and he a private gentleman, on his own responsibility, and at his own charges.

The country, in its integrity and restored prosperity, owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Beecher, more than to any other man, save, always, Mr. Lincoln and General Grant.

Mr. Beecher now appears in a new *role*, as a novel writer, in competition with Dickens, Victor Hugo, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and others, and it is said that he will fail. We shall see; and we mean to take Bonner's *Ledger* until the story is completed. Mr. Beecher does not know how to fail. His conceptions take on forms of beauty, as cooling bodies assume crystalization—spontaneously, and though, among innumerable gems there are some flaws, it should be remembered that there are flaws also in the agate and in the diamond.

Mr. Beecher's utterances are now nearly all reported by the stenographer, and many of them published. Few men have ever lived who had brain power enough to bear such a draft, and some of these days he must fail, but the time is not yet. He is only fifty-three years old. And his audience—a sermon in the *Independent*, a sermon in the *Examiner*, a sermon in the *Methodist*, and a serial story in the *Ledger*—is innumerable the Young America of the Engmouth pulpit, and his audience chamber is the broad expanse of continent.

Thirteen years ago we were told in the city of New York, by prominent men, that Mr. Beecher had then passed the culminating point, and that his reputation was already in the decadence, and it seems that the prophets of evil are not all dead yet.

Mr. Beecher has generally been esteemed to be a radical, and it is true that his mental habitudes and the elements of his intellectual convictions and emotional sympathies are of the radical type, but he is of late, strange as it may seem to those who do not know him, a conservative, as compared with multitudes of his admirers and former coadjutors, and especially as compared with his protege and successor in the editorial chair of the *Independent.* His later and present position is not a defection—is hardly an inconsistency. It results from the natural action and interaction of his mental and emotional nature—his earnest combativeness and his generous magnanimity. He would not be Henry Ward Beecher were it otherwise.

For rebels in arms he knew only prompt, speedy subjugation—for the fallen foe he is in favor of the most liberal terms compatible with the public welfare. He may be in error, but that he is honest, earnest and intensely patriotic, the results of his labors and of his life afford the fullest attestation; and if his supposed conservatism shall afford him a broader theatre of activity and a more numerous auditory, the country and the world will be none the losers.

The pendulum in its vibrations may touch either extreme, but it will find the centre of gravity.

CAUSES OF SUDDEN DEATH—Very few of the sudden deaths said to arise from heart disease really arise from that cause. To ascertain the origin of sudden deaths, an experiment was tried in Europe, and reported to a scientific congress. Sixty-six cases of sudden death were made the subject of a thorough post mortem examination. In these cases only two were found who had died from heart disease. Nine of the sixty-six died from apoplexy, forty-six cases of congestion of the lungs—that is, the lungs were so full of blood they could not work, for want of sufficient air to support life. The causes that produce congestion of the lungs are cold feet, tight clothing, costive bowels, sitting still until chilled after being warmed by labor or a rapid walk, going too rapidly from a close heated room into the cold air, especially after speaking, and sudden depressing news operating upon the blood. These causes of sudden death being known, an avoidance of them may serve to lengthen many valuable lives, which would otherwise be lost under the verdict, of heart disease. That complaint is supposed to be inevitable and incurable, hence many may not take the pains they they would to avoid death, did they know it lay in their power.

WICKED AND UGLY.—Throughout the middle ages it was a prevalent belief that the ugliness of the wicked—and the wicked were ever ugly—was in precise proportion to their wickedness, and so the Spirit of Evil himself was ever pictured as abominably hideous, and revoltingly frightful—very unlike the "not less than archangel ruined," as his outward presentment is portraved by Milton. "As ugly as sin," "diabolically hideous," are phrases to be found in other languages besides our own. In the same way virtue and goodness, the attributes of the saint, the characteristics of the angel, are habitually linked, both in idea and expression, with either majestic charms or enchanting loveliness. "As beautiful as an angel," "seraphic beauty," are modes of expression familiar to our lips; and farthermore, it is usually enough, when the desire is to convey approbation of a certain line of conduct, to simply say that such conduct was "decidedly handsome." Hereby we discover the connection which unconsciously perhaps subsists in our midst between things which are true, honest and just, and things which are lovely.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

A glance at the map of the United States discloses the fact that Pennsylvania has a seaport, a harbor on the lakes, and a city at the head of the Ohio river, which drains the eastern slope of the Mississippi valley. Upon the three navigable water systems which drain all the States between the Rocky mountain crest and the Atlantic coast, Pennsylvania has three ports, one in each hydrographic basin. These three ports enable Pennsylvania to participate in the foreign commerce of the world, in the steamboat navigation of the Mississippi and its affluents, and to employ propellors and sailing vessels on the northwest lakes. Between these three ports there is unbroken communication from west to east and east to west, over iron track of uniform guage, operated by one corporation, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. As a ground plan it is difficult to conceive a transit or portage, on a large scale, more comprehensive or complete than the connected roads operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, lengthwise over the State, reaching from its seaports to its capital, and thence, over diverging lines, to Pittsburgh and Erie City.

Traversing a Commonwealth abounding in native staples that are eagerly sought as well in markets beyond as within the State, there are resources at and between the forking termini of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's iron routes, capable of almost unlimited development. And in addition to these home and wayside sources of traffic, the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, unites the portals of the East and West, and opens a way for intercourse and inter-trade between the seaboard and inland States. The Pennsylvania Railroad is, therefore, at the same time a State route, a United States route and a Continental highway.

And considering the great railroad corporations in England as they are, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as it is, the continued expansion of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is inevitable; because independent of the through traffic to be cultivated and cared for, the growth of local business is so real and so rapid that it is always up to, and sometimes in advance of its allotted accommodation.

It must be borne in mind, moreover, that Pennsylvania is this day deficient in railroad mileage, especially portions of the State west of the Susquehanna river. And as there are three railroad corporations in England (which in area is only equal to the area of Pennsylvania with one-half of New Jersey added), each of which has an invested capital exceeding *two hundred millions of dollars*, it must not be expected that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will or can stop at forty millions, nor fifty millions.

Occupying so large a part of the State, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company cannot cease to accommodate *additional* traffic from year to year, so long as there is development and progress at and between the three points which are linked together in interest of Pennsylvania, as a State, is a big theme; and the policy of the largest railroad corporation in the State is a fruitful topic.—*U. S. R. & M. Register.*

NEW WAY OF PAYING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following is an amusing account of the way a farmer was taught how cheaply he could take the paper. The lesson is worth pondering by a good many men "we wot of."

"You have hens at home, of course.—Well, I will send you my paper for one year, for the products of a single hen for one season; and the proceeds. It seems trifling, preposterous, to imagine the products of a single hen will pay a subscription; perhaps it won't but I make the offer.

"Done," exclaimed farmer B. "I agree to it," and appealed to me as a witness of the affair.

The farmer went off apparently much elated with his conquest; the editor went on his way rejoicing.

Time rolled around, the world revolved on its axis, and the sun in its orbit as it formerly did: the farmer received his paper regularly, and regaled himself with the information from it, and said he was surprised at the progress of himself and family in general information.

Some time in the month of September, I happend to be up again in the office, when who should enter but our friend farmer B.

"How do you do, Mr. B.?" said the editor, extending his hand, his countenance lit up with a bland smile; take a chair and be seated, fine weather we have."

"Yes, sir, quite fine indeed," he answered, and then a short silence ensued, during which our friend B. hitched his chair backward and forward, twirled his thumbs abstractedly, and spit profusely. Starting up quickly, he said, addressing the editor, "I have brought you the proceeds of that hen."

It was amusing to see the peculiar expression of the editor, as he followed the farmer down to the wagon. I could hardly keep my risibles down.

When at the wagon the farmer commenced handing over to the editor the products amounting to eighteen pullets, worth twelve and a half cents each, and a nmber of dozens of eggs, making in the aggregate at the least calculation, one dollar and fifty cents more than the price of the paper.

"No need," said he, "of men not taking a family newspaper, and paying for it too. I don't miss this from my roost, yet I have paid for a year's subscription and over. All folly, sir; there's no man but what can take a newspaper; it's charity, you know, commenced at home."

"But," said the editor, "I will pay you for what is over the subscription, I did not intend this as a means of profit but rather to convince you. I will pay—"

"Not a bit of it, sir: a bargain is a bargain, and I am already paid, sir—doubly paid, sir. And whenever a neighbor makes the complaint I did, I will relate to him the hen story. Good day, gentlemen."—*Ag Rev.*

OVERWORK AND UNDERWORK.—"While overwork," says a medical writer, "is a great evil from which one class of society suffers, another class suffers still more from underwork or idleness. Better wear out than rust out, if it is done in a good cause, for then some good will be accomplished, and humanity will be better for it. But the true course is to avoid both extremities and pursue the evil tenor of a happy medium. By so doing, a far greater amount of labor can be accomplished, at less expense of health, strength and vitality."

STUART, the celebrated portrait painter, once met a lady in the street, in Boston, who saluted him with, "Ah, Mr. Stuart, I have just seen your miniature, and kissed it because it was so much like you." "And did it kiss you in return?" "Why no." "Then," said Stuart, "it was not like me."

PEOPLING OF OTHER WORLDS.

A little wriggling mite, looking off from the rim of a daisy upon a field dotted with millions of those meadow flowers, if it had a mind equal to its physical being, might say and believe that, of all these white-belted globes, his own yellow orb alone was inhabited; that mites like itself could not live on these surrounding planets; and they were all empty houses, and its own little world was the only one of the myriads whitening the boundless space, which the Creator had selected and honored as the abode of intelligent beings. Thousands of good men, with minds of large grasp and reach, may look from off the earth into the world-studded expanse above; they may count the stars in the nearest heaven, and measure and weigh them with the reeds and scales of science, and yet say and believe, with the mite-minded animalcule peering over the daisy's rim, that all the millions of those constellated orbs are empty houses, built for no intelligent peopling—for no purpose except to besprinkle the tapestry of this small planet of ours with drops of light, to please our eyes for a few hours by night. So great are man's "here and now;" so tall the stature of his being to himself; so wide a space he and his dwelling fill in creation, that as to the mite on the daisy, all outside is to him the mere garniture or setting of his abode. Thus, doubtless, ninety-nine out of a hundred of intelligent and Christian men do hold this one planet of our occupancy, not only as regards all the other members of our own sun's family circle of orbs, but all the myriads of worlds which revolve around the other suns that dot the common heavens of the material universe. But one in a hundred surely may believe, on the clearest analogies reason can construct or educe, that as nature abhors a vacuum, so Nature's God permits no waste in the realm of His creations; that the millions of lesser lights above are not the chips scattered about in building the earth for man, nor the scaffolding from which it was erected; that they are not empty houses, nor built for beasts and birds alone, nor for bodiless spirits, but for spirits wearing flesh and blood like ourselves, with a human nature as finely adapted to the faculties and sensibilities of the intellectual soul as Adam's physical being was to his mind in the holiest days of his innocence. To those thinking differently from this, one might fancy that it would be like inbreathing the death-damp of a universe of desolation to admit the thought that the Almighty Creator had no sentient worshippers in all the millions of these outlying worlds; that of them all, this one on which we dwell is the solitary island of human existence—of beings with a living, thinking mind; and that here alone are heard the voice of prayer and praise, and all the other voices of faith, hope, and love. —*Elihu Burritt.*

TOO MUCH READING.

I never knew but one or two fast readers, or readers of many books, whose knowledge was worth anything. Miss Martineau says "sometimes a page in an hour; but then what she reads she makes her own. Do impress this on E——. Girls read too much and think too little. I will answer for it that there are few girls of eighteen who have not read more books than I have; and as to religious books, I can count on my fingers in two minutes all I have read, but then they are mine. Sir Erskine Perry said the other day, that a fortnight ago, in conversation with Comte, one of the profoundest thinkers in Europe; Comte told him that he had read an incredibly small number of books these last twenty years; I forgot how many and scarcely a review. But then what Comte reads lies there fructifying, and comes out a living tree with leaves and fruit.

Multifarious reading weakens the mind more than doing nothing; for it becomes a necessity at last, like smoking, and is an excuse for the mind to lie dormant, whilst thought is poured in, and runs through a clear stream, over unproductive gravel, on which not even mosses grow. It is the idlest of all idleness, and leaves more of impotency than any other. I do not give myself as a specimen, &c., my nervous energies are shattered by stump oratory, its excitement and reactions; but I know what reading is—for I could once, and did. I read hard or not at all, never skimming, never turning aside to more inviting books; and Plato, Aristotle, Butler, Thucydides, Sterne, Jonathan, Edwards, have passed like the iron atoms of the blood, into my mental constitution.—*F. W. Robertson.*

FRIENDSHIP.

How often we speak of friends as though they might be found on every hand; and yet how little real friendship we find in this busy world! A true friend is one who will cling to you in adversity, sympathize with you in sorrow, and rejoice with you in prosperity. He is a being who feels, who thinks who acts from the purest motives. Friendship is one of the noblest feelings—one of the grandest privileges of humanity; it can only be found in connection with noble souls of merit and virtue united. In fact, to possess true friends, you need the most complete and nicest power of discrimination in selecting them, a natural gift to cherish them, with the most unselfishness.

Young ladies, young men, and all, be generous; be kind to those around you, especially to those who are the least attractive and who are often the least noticed. Try to merit the real name of friend; it will fill you with a deeper joy than you have ever experienced: It will cause you to be beloved and esteemed by all around you. Practice self denial, and you will feel its ennobling influence; it brings the happy consciousness of having given pleasure to others which is of itself ample remuneration for all the inconvenience you could have suffered by so doing.

DR. HAYES' ADVENTURE WITH A WHITE BEAR.—The following amusing story is told by Dr. Hayes, in his work on "The open Polar Sea," and gives us a somewhat different idea of Polar bears from that which we have been accustomed to hear from travelers: Strolling one day along the shore, I was observing with much interest the effect of the recent spring tides upon the ice foot, when, rounding a point of land, I suddenly found myself confronted in the faint moonlight by an enormous bear. He had just sprung down from the land ice, and was meeting me at a full trot. We caught sight of each other at the same instant. Being without a rifle or other means of defense, I wheeled suddenly toward the ship, with I fancy much the same reflections about discretion and valor as those which crossed the mind of old Jack Falstaff when the Douglas set upon him; but finding after a few lengthy strides, I was not gobbled up, I looked back over my shoulder, when as much to my surprise as gratification. I saw the bear tearing away toward the open water with a celerity which left no doubt as to the state of his mind. I suppose it would be difficult to determine which was the worst frightened—the bear or myself.

BIG BEAR STORY.—OLD "PUT" OUTDONE.—The other day a party of four hunters went out sporting from Crescent, a station on the Northern Central, between here and Williamsport. After reaching the Mountain they decided to separate in search of game, the discharge of a gun being the rallying signal, should one need the assistance of the rest. One of the four, Wm. Godcharles, in his peregrinations, came across the opening of what seemed a den, amid some rocks. He boldly entered and about the same time was rather rudely thrust back and out by an enormous black bear, which resented intrusion by at once showing fight. Having his gun loaded and pointed in front he at once discharged its contents, which took effect in the head of the bear and killed it instantly, fortunately for his future comfort and safety, about which he began to have serious doubts.

The noise of the firing brought his companions quickly to the spot. They at once went to work and skinned and dressed the animal, and started home with what meat they could carry. When well on their way they bethought themselves that likely the den might be a wintering place for bears, and posibly there were more to be found. So they trudged back and put their guns in order, and entered, and succeeded in stampeding three more bears, which showed good pluck, but at length were compelled to yield to the superior prowes of the hunters. They secured the trophies of their day's sport and proceeded home without further hindrances, and showed the evidences of the hot work they had encountered with the four black bears.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

AMERICA NO PLACE FOR FOOLS.—In a lecture lately delivered before the London Farmer's Club, Mr. James Howard, the well-known manufacturer of implements of Bedford, England, made the following pointed remarks concerning his experiences in a recent visit to the United States: He said he had been profoundly impressed wtih the happiness, prosperity, energy, intelligence, and self-government of the American people. He wondered that so many people are willing to remain in the Old World, without a chance to rise, with hardly a chance to exist. If the United States were crowded as England is, the population would be nearly a thousand millions. In reply, however, to the question whether he thought large and opulent English farmers would do well to send out their sons to America, he remarked that one of the first memoranda which he made in his diary, after seeing the United States, was, that it was no use to send a fool to America. Mr. Howard hit the nail on the head.

HOPE ON!—A bankrupt merchant, returning home one night said to his noble wife:—"My dear, I am ruined; everything we have is in the hands of the sheriff."

After a few moments of silence the wife looked kindly into his face and said:

"Will the sheriff sell you? Oh! no! Will the sheriff sell me? Oh! no! Will the sheriff sell the children? Oh! no! All that is most valuable remains to us—manhood, womanhood, childhood. We have lost but the result of our skill and industry. We can make another fortune if our hearts and hands are left us."

WHAT IS MONEY?—Money is independence. Money is freedom. Money is leisure. Money is the gratification of taste, benevolence and public spirit. The man is a fool or an angel who does not try to make money. A clear conscience, good health and plenty of money, are among the essentials of a full, joyful existence. Still unfortunately, it too often happens that people who have an abundance of money are destitute of character. While it is desirable that men should have both notwithstanding all the advantages of money, it is better to have character.

THE following duly signed, was lately contained in a Western paper: "Whereas, at particular times, I may importune my friends and others to let me have liquor, which is hurtful to me and detrimental to society—this is therefore to forbid any person selling me liquor, or letting me have it on any account; for if they do, I will positively prosecute them notwithstanding any promise I may make to the contrary at the time they may let me have it."

MARK TWAIN, a California humorist about to visit the Atlantic States, in the printed programme of a lecture he was lately to give in San Jose, proposed to illustrate the cannibal propensities of the ancient iselanders, by devouring a child in the presence of the audience, if some lady would furnish him one for the occasion. That part of the programme, however, was necessarily omitted, no maternal relative coming forward with a spare infant to enable him to carry out the illustration.

Cultivate acquaintances if desirable: if not cut them.
Never sow the Seeds of Dissension.
Weed your Library.
Get as much Heart's ease as you can.
Attend to Wall-flowers and trim Coxcombs.
Emulate the Cucumber—be cool.
Don't Peach.
Avoid Flowers of Speech.
"Bedding out" is good for Plants, but not for friends.
Take the advice of the Sage, or you may Rue the consequences.

FORTUNE tellers and tilting hoops operate differently. The former reveal what the lady will be in the future; the latter reveal what she is at present.

"BEFORE love comes in at the door," it would be well for him to peep through the keyhole. He might see something that would prevent him from entering.

"NOW papa, what is a humbug?" said a little four year old Johny. "It is," replied papa, "when mamma pretends to be very fond of me and puts

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1867.

A GENERAL JURY COMMISSIONER LAW

The agitation of this subject, growing out of the abuse of the present system of selecting juries, in many counties where the fossil remains of the corrupt and effete Democratic Party maintain a death-like hold upon the few spoils of office, will lead, we hope, to the adoption of a general Law, regulating the selection of those to whose hands the lives and property of the citizens of the State are committed. Under the old system, the trial by Jury is becoming a mere by-word and a failure. This was the case in this county. None but the vilest partizans, of the most venomous Copperhead stripe, with hardly a Republican to even modify or neutralize them, were placed in the wheel. If good men had been selected it would have been quite another matter. The merest tools and drones in the county were the fortunate ones, and to make place for these, hundreds who would have adorned the Jury and who were above partizan prejudices, were compelled to stand aside. So low down in the scale of intellect and intelligence did the Jury become, that it was sometimes very difficult to select one out of twenty-four, who was capable of acting the part of Foreman to the Grand Jury.

This difficulty, happily, has been entirely removed by the Jury Commissioner Bill. New faces, beaming with intelligence and honesty, now grace the Jury-box. Old Attorneys, who have practiced for an age, who had their stereotyped juries, Court after Court, bite their lips, and petulently inquire the names of those, whom they have a right to suppose, from their countenances, might be indifferent to the sophistries which too frequently characterize the members of the bar of ten or fifteen years standing. And not unfrequently do we behold the counsel on both sides challenging the best men called to the box; we have seen eight men leave the Jury-box, that would do honor to any cause; four challenged because they were Republicans and a like number because they were Democrats. This is not creditable to counsel, and it is an insult to the good sense of those who are rejected. The intelligent christian man, who would deliberately and solemnly take an oath, before High Heaven, to render a verdict in accordance with the evidence, and then allow his judgment to be warped by party prejudices, is a criminal too vile to be described and when counsel challenge him for any such reason, they virtually suspect that he might be guilty of perjury.

Though the Jury Commissioner system has entirely revolutionized the juries in this county, and has wrought such a healthy improvement in the dispensation of Justice, we do not think that the bill, as it now stands, would be the proper bill for a Gen- throughout the State, the bill must be equitable. The Republican Party can afford to pass such a law, and future generations will sing hosannahs to its name, for the blessings it will have conferred. We would suggest that the Commissioners perform all the duties conferred upon them by the present bill, and that the elections take place in the same manner as now directed, but that they be elected to serve for the term of one year, and in the selection of jurymen, they each select from each township, ward, or borough, juries in proportion to the votes received by them respectively at their election. In other words, if John Smith, Democrat, receives 200 votes in Cumberland Valley, and Richard Brown, Republican, 80 votes; if the whole number of jurors for one filling of the box required from Cumberland Valley, be 28; Mr. Smith selects 20 and Mr. Brown 8 of that number; on the other hand, in East Providence Mr. Brown receives 190 votes, and Mr. Smith 30; Mr. Brown's complement, in the same proportion, would be 19 and Mr. Smith 3. This would be infinitely more fair than Mr. Smith selecting 11 out of his 30 votes. This plan ought to be satisfactory to all parties. In Republican as well as Democratic counties it would leave the majority a majority of the jurors. In Lancaster, as an instance, the Republicans would have .62 and the Democrats .38 per cent. of the whole number of Jurors. Again, in York, the Democrats, .59 per cent. and the Republicans, .41. This would be a decided improvement upon the exceptional one or two Republicans, that reach the jury, under the present system.

We have tried the Jury Commissioner system in this county for one year, and we are satisfied that the results will warrant its adoption, with proper improvements, throughout the State.

MR. RICHARDS AND THE SENATORSHIP.

The following article from the *Fulton Republican*, we endorse most heartily:

"In the Senatorial contest at Harrisburg, we are glad to see that our representative, Mr. RICHARDS, whatever may be his private interests, or his personal preference in the matter, made all other considerations subservient to the wishes of his constituents and cast his vote for the man of their choice, Mr. Stevens. But six others, besides Mr. RICHARDS, paid their tribute to the honored leader of the party. What may be the motives and influences that induced the majority of the members to select Mr. Cameron for the United States Senate, in preference to Mr. Stevens, we are not prepared to say, and time and circumstances may cause them to regret their course; but we can safely predict, that it must ever be a source of sincere gratification to Mr. RICHARDS to feel that he cast his first important vote in support of so noble a chieftain as Thaddeus Stevens, whose name so unmistakably identified with the great principles of the Republican party, will be written high on the immortal roll of patriots and statesmen, his record as enviable as the brightest, and his fame as imperishable as the noblest."

The *Fulton Democrat*, doing its best to be complimentary all round, speaks thus:

"Mr. John T. Richards cast his vote for a very bad man when he voted for Thad. Stevens; yet he did at least one good thing thereby—he cleared his skirts from the suspicion of bribery. That is what a good many of the Radical members have *not* done.

FIVE negroes were taken from Greene county jail, North Carolina, by a body of armed men and lynched. They were charged with outraging the person of Mrs. Miller.

"THE PRESS" AND OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

We are rejoiced to see the Philadelphia *Press* giving attention to the condition of our common schools. Two articles have appeared in its columns on this subject. The first, after enumerating a number of causes to account for the present inefficiency of our schools, says:

"These causes, as well as imperfections, described at length in the State and county reports, render it desirable that our educational system should in some essential respects be "reconstructed." While it embraces much worthy of admiration and approval, the only way to correct its deficiencies is to define their character and to suggest remedies. The principle that the blessings of education should be universally distributed by the action of the State is now established, and the trite maxim that "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well" can be more appropriately applied to this subject than to any other. If this generation resolved to begin as earnest and determined a struggle to improve our common school system as was commenced a generation ago to establish it, we should soon have the best schools in the Union; but Pennsylvania falls far short of this standard now. It is necessary, first, that increased interest should be felt by all classes of citizens. * * * * * The general wakening of public interest would soon be followed by appropriate legislation, and eventually lead to such a system of common schools, normal schools, academies and colleges, as would place within the reach of every child in Pennsylvania, rich or poor, all the advantages that education can confer."

What will appear further in the way of proposals or plans for the accomplishments of the highly desirable object set forth in the above extract we know not. The principles there enumerated are sound and we hope that the subject will not be allowed to rest at this point. We called attention to this subject a year ago, and showed, as we believe, conclusively that the only method by which our common schools could be elevated to the high standard here advocated, involved a radical change in the administration of our school laws, and a going back to the fundamental principle upon which our common school system is founded, viz: That the property and wealth of the State should bear the expense of educating the children of the State. The application of this principle, ever since the adoption of our school system, has been limited to the least possible extent consistent with the acknowledgment of its existence in the system at all. We now confidently assert that the only method, by which we can even approximate to the condition of affairs contemplated in the above extract, is by the extension of the system of equal taxation, from the single school district to which it is now confined, to the whole State. As long as this fact is ignored no progress can be made in the rural districts where the chief difficulties of the system are now encountered. It will be of no avail to bemoan the want of qualified teachers, the short school terms, the insufficient grounds, the injurious and insufficient furniture, low salaries &c., while the means to remedy them is withheld by law. It is much easier to advocate improvements and changes in all these things, from the comfortable sanctum of a city editor, than to grapple with the difficulties in the way of improvement, that meet every which, from his practical knowledge learned by a bitter experience, he knows to be insuperable without important changes in the existing laws. To attain even to the low standard now prevailing the rural districts have long endured such oppressive rates of taxation as would be borne for no other purpose. If any one wishes to know the sacrifices that have been made to obtain even the minimum length of school term in the poorer counties, he has but to turn to the statistics in the school reports. A brief examination of the figures there will convince any impartial mind that it is not ignorance of the benefits of good schools nor lack of interest that retards progress. When the people of a school district endure a self-imposed tax of 2½ per cent. upon all their property (as did the citizens of Red Bank district, Armstrong county in 1864) for the sake of four months of such schools as can be obtained for the meagre salary of $23 per month, it will not do to reproach them with indifference. Especially does it come with a bad grace from the inhabitant of a populous city or wealthy and densely populated rural district where the taxation, for incomparably better schools and double the minimum length of term, scarcely amounts to a half mill on the dollar. The rural districts long for better schools, longer terms and more efficient teachers and understand the conditions on which they can be obtained. They will be found in the following resolutions drawn up and offered at the Superintendents' Convention at Harrisburg on the 6th of December last:

Resolved, That we recommend to the School Department and the Legislature that the school fund be raised by general and equal taxation throughout the State.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Department and to the Legislature an increase of the State appropriation sufficient to defray the expenses of tuition throughout the State for the minimum school term.

Resolved, That the appropriation of the school fund shall be made in proportion to the number of schools instead of, as at present, to the number of taxables.

If the *Press* wishes to display its earnestness in the cause of Common Schools, and its devotion to the great principle at the bottom of our system, let it agitate for the adoption of some such measures as are contained in the above resolutions and it will find the rural districts not only ready and willing but eager to obtain all the benefits to be derived from longer terms and more efficient teachers.

OUR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

On Tuesday the 15th instant, the Legislature proceed to elect a U. S. Senator to succeed the recreant Cowan. Gen. Simon Cameron was elected on first ballot by a majority of eleven over all competitors. Our first choice was Stevens, who, we believe, would have been the first choice of the Republican party of the State. We believe Cameron would have been the second. Curtin would doubtless have been the choice of the whole people, as between Stevens, Cameron, and Curtin. But it never was intended in the formation of the U. S. Senate and the regulation of the election of Senators, that it should be done directly by the people. The direct representatives of the people are in the House. The Senate was organized as a distinct body and sort of balance wheel to the House, and the election of its members was placed in the hands of the Senators and Representatives of the States, as bodies whose knowledge of the qualifications required of Senators as well as the fitness of men for the position, was presumed to be more extensive, as well as their judgment more sure than that of the people at large. It is therefore no especial claim that a man is the choice of the people or the party, for neither is required or designed; but it is presumed that the man selected is a true representative of the State and its interests, in the judgment of the enlightened body to which his election is, by law, entrusted. These qualifications no one denies to Gen. Cameron. That he is a true and thorough going Republican, a firm friend of Pennsylvania interests, with the will and ability to take care of them, and an experienced and far-seeing statesman, is conceded by friend and foe alike.

FINANCIAL FILIBUSTERING.

Secretary McCullough, ever since his Fort Wayne speech, has been in the habit of periodically reiterating the same stale threat of attempting what all sensible men know to be impossible, viz: to return to specie payments. Though all practical financiers know the utter impossibility of accomplishing what the Secretary threatens, yet from his constantly repeated threats, they know not but that he may be fool-hardy enough to attempt it, if Congress should give him the power. By the frequent reiteration of his intention to make the attempt, he has, several times since his accession to the Secretaryship, brought the whole country to the verge of financial ruin, though there never has been, nor is there now any necessity for these panics. Whether, the Secretary has partners in Wall Street whose interests are promoted by these wanton pranks with our finances, or not, we cannot tell, but unless he has some private ends to accomplish, there is no way of accounting for his performances, except that, in the natural wickedness of his heart, he delights in distressing the whole country, depressing business and grinding the faces of the poor. His conduct in this respect has already cost the country hundreds of millions of dollars, by depressing business of every kind in the effort to prepare at different times for the crash, which he threatened to bring upon the country by an unnecessarily rapid contraction of the currency. As there is no probability of his removal or resignation, it becomes the duty of Congress to so regulate the issues of currency and the conversion of government securities, by law, that the attempt to return to specie payments will not be made or threatened, until there is some reasonable prospect of our being able to do so without financial ruin. Until some such measures are adopted by Congress, there can be no revival of business. Without a restoration of confidence and revival of business generally, the receipts from revenue will inevitably fall off, and the next embarrassment will be in our revenue. The payment of the interest on our national debt depends upon the prosperity of the country, and whatever damages our business interests our ability to pay either debt or interest. With such important results depending upon the crazy freaks of a single man in charge of the U. S. Treasury Department, it becomes of the highest importance that measures be speedily taken to so limit his powers and define his duties, as to prevent any future harm from his reckless conduct of the Department of the Treasury.

GENERAL GRANT has been successful in his lawsuit at St. Louis. A verdict was issued in his favor to the amount of $370 damages, for unlawful holding of his land, and $16.66 per month for back rents.

HON. JOHN M. BOTTS, accompanied by Franklin Stearns of Richmond, Lewis McEnsie, of Alexandria, and other well-known Virginians, is now in Washington. Mr. Botts does not conceal his opinion that the only way out of our difficulties is the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. His argument in support of this last resort is very powerful.

GOVERNOR CUMMINGS, of Colorado, publishes a protest from the territorial legislature against the passage of a law admitting the State without first having the question submitted to vote of the people, for the reason first, that they have a right to a voice in the selection of the character of our government; second, that they have not a sufficient population to support the expense of a state government.

A DESPATCH from Washington says: "The government is in receipt of information from Vera Cruz that several transports have already arrived there, and that the French troops have commenced to embark. There are twenty-four large transports in all, which will be amply sufficient to remove all the troops. The last ten left Brest some days ago. It is expected, therefore, that by the 1st of March the last instalment will have embarked."

A MONS. SCHNEIDER, of Paris, now claims to be the *bona fide* inventpr of the rifle attributed to Mr. Jacob Snider, Jr., and will, it is said, contest his right against all other claimants. The similarity of name is curious and unfortunate. There are now so many claimants for any further benefits, that even any considerable sum were to be awarded by the Government, which is not at all probable, it would be all fritted away in defending lawsuits.

THE bills, admitting Nebraska and Colorado as States, have at last passed the Senate, with an amendment, making civil or political proscription on account of color impossible in either State. The addition of these two young States will admit four Union Senators; and for this reason, we suppose, the President will veto the bill. He supports nothing that is not either rebel or copper. The bills have also passed the House by a vote of 103 to 55.

DURING the visit of Congressmen to New Orleans three men sought an introduction to Ben Wade, and stated to him that they were rebels, had been from the first, and intended to remain so. Senator Wade replied: "Well, gentlemen, I am happy to meet you, as you are the first rebels I have seen since the war closed, the balance of the Southern people claiming to be Union men. Now tell me, if you please, how did you three men manage to carry through such a dreadful war against the government, and keep it up for four long years by yourselves?" The rebuke was silently received by the rebels and the crowd.

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 21, 1867.

The inauguration of Gov. Geary was decidedly the most imposing demonstration of the kind ever witnessed in Pennsylvania—creditable to the people of the old Keystone, and a fitting tribute of respect to a hero who had so nobly defended his country in its hour of peril. When the Union was in danger of being destroyed by rebel hordes, who determined to dissolve it, John W. Geary buckled on his sword and marched forth to defend the flag he loved so well. Now, when the traitors have been whipped, and peace is restored, the people have chosen the man we have named to preside over the affairs of State in the second Commonwealth of the Union, and the same John W. Geary, who proved himself a hero on the battle-field, was, on Tuesday last, inducted into the highest office within the gift of the people of our State, where he will (as he has done already, elsewhere,) prove himself a *statesman*, worthy of the honors of the position to which he has been called. There was an immense outpouring of the people from the counties North, South, East and West of us, and although the day was not the most favorable, the procession, composed of military and civic societies, citizens and strangers, was the largest that ever marched through the streets of Harrisburg upon inauguration day. It seemed as if *everybody* desired to do honor to the man who, for the next three years, will occupy the gubernatorial chair of our good old Commonwealth.

Now, that the affairs of our State have been so admirably conducted during six years, (a greater part of which time the war was in progress,) by a patriot who never faltered in the hour of trouble, it is gratifying to know that we are not to be governed by a man of whose loyalty any doubt can be entertained. Andrew G. Curtin was a model Governor, and every citizen of the State respects him for his firmness in the dark days of the rebellion. We believe, however, that John W. Geary will maintain for Pennsylvania the good name she has earned, and while it is to be regretted that the old Governor could not be re-elected, (owing to a provision of the constitution prohibiting it) we are gratified that our new ruler will in every respect equal the one who has just retired from office, crowned with the blessings of the people.

Gov. Geary has announced the following appointments: Isaac B. Gara, of Erie, to be Deputy Secretary of State; Capt. John Stewart, of Allegheny, to be State Military Agent at Washington, vice Col. F. Jordan, (now Secretary of State;) William A. Cook, of Westmoreland, to be Deputy Military Agent. Flour Inspector of Western Pennsylvania, Capt. William B. Coulter, of Westmoreland. Messenger to Governor. Wm. C. Armor, of Venango.

A bill has been offered in the House, by Mr. Diese, of Clinton, to prohibit railroad companies from issuing passes except to employees, persons who have been injured on the roads, or wounded or disabled soldiers. How Mr. Diese expects to get the bill passed I cannot conjecture, for certainly no legislator who would vote for such a measure could hope to receive the support of a newspaper, for re-election. If the railroad companies see proper to issue free passes, it is their own interfere.

Since the close of the Senatorial struggle hundreds of politicians have left the city, and those yet remaining have quietly settled down and are devoting their attention to matters of more importance to themselves and the public. The friends of Cameron are satisfied with the victory the General has won, while the supporters of Curtin, Stevens and Grow have submitted gracefully to their defeat.

The election of U. S. Senator took place at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon (15th inst.) the Senate and House voting in their respective halls. A very large number of outsiders gathered in and around the Capitol, eager to learn the result as soon as the balloting ended. In order that your readers may have a list of the voters or Cameron and Cowan to preserve for future reference, I append the names, as follows:

SENATE.

Messrs. Bigham, Browne (Lawrence,) Brown (Mercer), Coleman, Connell, Cowles, Fisher, Graham, Haines, Landon, Lowry, M'Conaughy, Ridgway, Royer, Shoemaker, Stutzman, Taylor, Worthington and Hall, *Speaker*.—19 voted for Simon Cameron.

Messrs. Burnett, Davis, Donovan, Glatz, Jackson, James, Randall, Schall, Searight, Wallace and Walls.—11 voted for Edgar Cowan.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Messrs. Adaire, Allen, Armstrong, Barton, Brown, Cameron, Chase, Chadwick, Colville, Davis, Day, DeHaven, Donohugh, Espy, Ewing, Freeborn, Gidagher, Ghegan, Gordon, Harbison, Hoffman, Humphrey, Kennedy, Kerns, Kimmell, Kinney, Lee, Leech, McCamant, M'Crearr, M'Kee, M'Pherrin, Mann, Marks, Mechling, Meily, Pennypacker, Peters, Pillow, Qua, Richards, Roath, Seiler, Sharples, Shuman, Stacey, Stehman, Stumbaugh, Subers, Waddell, Wallace, Watt, Webb, Weller, Whann, Wharton, Wilson, Wingard, Woodward, Worrall, Wright and Glass, *Speaker*—62 voted for Simon Cameron.

Messrs. Barrington, Boyd, Boyle, Breen, Brennan, Calvin, Chalfant, Collins, Craig, Deise, Fogel, Gregory, Harner, Headman, Hetzel, Hood, Hunt, Jenks, Jones, Kline, Koon, Kurtz, Linton, Long, M'Henry, Maish, Markley, Meyers, Mullin, Phelan, Quigley, Rhoads, Robinson, Rouch, Satterthwait, Tharp and Westbrook—37 voted for Edgar Cowan.

RECAPITULATION.

For Simon Cameron.

In the Senate	19
In the House	62
	81

For Edgar Cowan.

In the Senate	11
In the House	37
	48
Majority for Gen. Cameron	33

On the following day Senator White recorded his vote for Simon Cameron, and Messrs. Randall and McCandless recorded theirs for Edgar Cowan. This reduced Gen. Cameron's total majority one vote.

Gov. Geary's appointments of Cabinet and other officers have rendered general satisfaction, and his independent course is winning for him the good opinions of all good people. It is gratifying that GEARY *is the Governor*, and that he will not be "managed" by any man or clique. This was illustrated a few days ago, when a gentleman applied to him for a position. The Governor examined his papers, and promised to consider the matter. This seemed to disappoint the applicant, and he remarked, "Mr. ——— promised me the appointment." His Excellency did not relish this and at once replied: "*Then let Mr. ——— appoint you.* I am not subject to his orders or those of any other man." Let the General continue to do thus.

Mr. Weller has presented, in the House, three petitions from citizens of Somerset county, asking for the passage of a free railroad law.

Mr. Stutzman has presented in the Senate a petition from citizens of Bedford township and others, for the extension of Bedford Borough School District. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Also, a bill entitled an act to attach certain lands and tenements in Bedford township to Bedford borough for school purposes. Referred to the same committee.

On Friday night a fracas occurred two miles east of this city, between two colored men belonging to Harrisburg. They had a quarrel on account of a jug of whisky, when one of them, named Jacob Jones, drew a knife and let out the entrails of the other, named Edward Moore. The latter is mortally wounded. Jones is in our prison, to await the result of his evil deed.

The late snow storms have blockaded all the railroads more or less, and the mails have been very irregular for several days.

The city is very quiet—nothing of a local character, worthy of notice, occurring.

TOBY.

THE NEW SENATOR.

Three new U. S. Senators, each one prominent in public life, have been practically elected during the present week. Senator Harris is to retire after the 4th of March, and to make place for Roscoe Conkling, now a member of the 39th Congress, and re-elected to the 40th. Hon. A. Conkling, father of the successful candidate, was made Minister to Mexico in 1852, by Mr. Fillmore, and was a Representative from New York in the 17th Congress. Roscoe Conkling was born in Albany, in 1828, and has not quite attained his 39th year. He adopted the profession of the law, and pursued it with energy. In 1849 was appointed District Attorney for Oneida Co. In 1858 he became Mayor of Utica, and at the close of his period of office was elected a Representative to Congress. After his re-election he became known as the Chairman of the Committee on the District. At the present time Mr. C. is a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Cameron was born in Lancaster, Co., Penna., in 1799, and is 68 years of age. When 9 years of age he was left an orphan. He began life as a journeyman printer. Before he was 22, he had been chosen as the editor of the Pennsylvania *Intelligencer*, published at Doylestown, and at that age established a Democratic journal at Harrisburgh, which he edited for some time.

In 1832 he established the Middletown Bank of Pennsylvania, acting as cashier. He has for many years been one of the largest stockholders, and most active managers in the leading Pennsylvania roads. He was appointed Adjutant General of Pennsylvania. In 1845 was first elected to the U. S. Senate, in which he served till 1849. In 1857 he was re-elected for the term expiring in 1863, but resigned in 1861, to accept the Secretaryship of War, in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. While in the Cabinet he advocated the emancipation of the slaves as a necessary military measure. In 1862 he resigned the Secretaryship, and was appointed Minister to Russia.

Chas. D. Drake, the newly nominated U. S. Senator from Missouri, is a lawyer by profession. He became prominent in politics during the Presidential campaign of 1860, by advocating the election of Mr. Douglas. In February, 1862, in an address at St. Louis, remarkable as being the first speech of the kind ever made in Missouri, he charged slavery with being the cause of the rebellion. Two months later, in a same city, he took ground for emancipation in Missouri. In May, 1864, he was chosen a member of the State Convention, and the present State Constitution is the work of his pen. During the Presidential campaign Mr. Drake warmly advocated the re-election of President Lincoln, and was chosen a member of the Electoral College.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The President's evening organ, Jan. 18 says the Administration that "If necessary its *strong and iron hand will be invoked to stay the course and prevent the consummation of radical treason.* The great oath of the President to protect and defend the Constitution will not be forgotton and the people who sustain him with their five hundred thousand majority of voting population North and South will not forget him. Events have already brought the Government to the very verge of another revolution If the radical majority in Congress pursues its treasonable course much longer the Government in order to sustain itself, *will have to arm its supporters. At the call of the President all his friends, North and South, and the Army and Navy, will respond. In such a contest the issue cannot be doubtful.* Congressmen may be valiant fighters on the floor of Congress, but when they come to lead their cohorts into the field, it will be another thing. Real armies and the great soldiers of the Republic will be found fighting under the flag. We advise the opposition of the *determined and fixed fact that Andrew Johnson will serve out his Constitutional term of office.*"

Concerning the meaning of such bluster as the above the New York Times speaks as follows:

The Democrats have for some time past threatened terrible things, should Congress persist in its reconstruction policy; but thus far without eliciting an approving echo from the South. Mr. James Brooks, of the *Express*, made the boldest bid that has yet been made, in the recent Convention at New Haven. He called upon the President to resist Congress, and in the event of that contingency promised him the active fighting support of the Northern Democracy. He pointed to civil war as a not remote possibility, declared that this time it would not be confined to the other side of the Potomac and asserted that ten thousand trains will not be sufficient to convey the Democrats who are prepared to rally to the support of the President. The South however, takes the matter coolly. Its newspapers refer to Mr. Brooks' valorous sayings as unconcernedly as though they meant nothing. The Macon (Ga.) *Journal and Messenger*, for instance referring to the belligerent attitude of the Democracy in general and the bellicose language of Mr. Brooks in particular, begs to decline the invitation to renew the fighting in the following pithy paragraph:

"Bluffing may be a very good practice in so reckless a game as is now going on, but we beg leave to suggest that if there's going to be any more fighting on this side of the Potomac, we must turn it over to the Northern brethren exclusively, and be counted out. There's so many of them, that only a small population were able to take a hand in the war of the rebellion, and it is not wonderful, therefore, that, they should be spoiling for another opportunity. Not so with the people on this side of the Potomac. Every man who wanted to fight was provided with the fullest opportunity for the gratification of his appetite, and the result is we want no more just now. We had much rather raise corn, meat and cotton, and do what we can to repair our dilapidated fortunes, than take a hand in any new revolution."

It is plain that the value of Democratic professions and the trustworthiness of Democratic bluster are fully understood at the South. The Southern people do not forget that the politicians and the presses who now threaten revolution also threatened resistance to the measures of the Government for putting down the rebellion. They urged the South to rebel and guaranteed it immunity; but when fighting time came they slunk out of sight and their Southern dupes and allies were left to face the difficulty. The Macon *Journal* reminds Mr. Brooks that that game cannot be repeated. Henceforth, the Democrats must fight their own battles—the South complacently looking on In these circumstances, Mr. Brook's generalship and army will be of the Falstaffian sort.

Letter from Mexico--The Situation--Bazaine Directly Acknowledges Juarez' Claim.

The Marshal, on his part, has not been idle. A messenger was dispatched by him to Juarez to obtain from that generous Indian a recognition of the debt claimed by France to have been incurred in the invasion of his country, running him out of the capital and in destroying, robbing and killing every one born a Mexican. The extent to which his Excellency seems to think Christian forgiveness can go suggests the suspicion that he has cultivated human passions. The proposal, of course, infers a recognition of Juarez as the authority in Mexico, and is none the less offensive because the bribe is kindly extended.

A PICTURE OF THE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

With all these blind efforts to unravel the difficulties of the "situation," the state of affairs continues to be painful and oppressive in the extreme. Filled with resentment against the French because they feel that they have been befooled and betrayed, the conservatives yet turn to the best account the presence of the expeditionary army, so as to strengthen their position and to complete their preparations for the bloody struggle they are determined to maintain. Decrees are issued daily providing ways and means, the army is being organized and the battallions filled up by the odious system of the press gang. Men are caught in the streets, tied hand and foot, and when a sufficient number are strung together, are hurried off to the barracks to be shaved, drilled and uniformed for the field of carnage. Councilors of the State run about in search of the constitution of the United States, which they are eager to examine as to the electoral law for Congress promised at Orizaba. The conservative press proclaims with noisy confidence the empire to be the will of the nation. Able articles are written, vaunting the resources of the party, and protesting against the United States as the arch enemy of the Mexican race and of the Catholic religion. All these articles are draped in dark prophecies of the ruin of their much cherished nationality if the Anglo-American be allowed to interfere in the affairs of Mexico. Notwithstanding this stirring declamation, all enterprise is paralyzed and business is brought to a stand still. Merchants foresee universal bankruptcy if the present situation be prolonged into the next month. Merchants in Vera Cruz refuse to recognize or pay duties to the French authorities, who have entered into the Custom House in virtue of the convention of August last between Maximilian and Napoleon, while the Collector here notifies merchants that he shall exact the duties upon all importations into Vera Cruz, even though they may have been previously paid to the French at that port.

UNCLE SAM IN THE BACKGROUND.

All eyes are turned in the last extremity towards the United States as the only hope of rescue from ruin for both natives and foreigners; and yet the day that our government ignores that wise advice upon "entangling alliances," the word "situation," as understood here, must find a place in our vocabulary and a quiescent acceptance, it is to be feared, in our policy, both domestic and foreign. If Mr. Seward be misled by incorrect data into active sympathy with the republican party of Mexico, or deviate from the line of conduct kept of a moral neutrality, he will inherit, on the departure of the French, a question more difficult of solution than even the suppression of the Southern rebellion.

ACTIVITY OF PORFIRIO DIAZ.

General Porfirio Diaz, having cleared Oajaca of its enemies, is organizing the civil and military government upon the republican basis. Where there many such as he to direct with the energy and probity the affairs of this distracted land, Mexico might hope for a future amongst the nations of the world. One exception to the mass of rulers offers no prospect to a population scattered over a vast territory, without means of communication or of civil and commercial intercourse.

Disbanded by decree of the Emperor, the Austro Belgian corps is invited to enter the Mexican army or to return to Europe at government expense. The invitation to reenlist, though accompanied by tempting promises, will be accepted by few. The promise to replace them in Europe will not be fulfilled. These poor fellows must either starve or join the liberals, for whom they at least entertain more sympathy than for their actual masters. The empire can do nothing for them.

QUEER BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS.

The French are packing up rapidly and selling off at auction their army supplies. The hospital stores were sold a few days ago —$1,800 cash down and the balance to be paid on short time at the War Department. The purchaser, on presenting himself to comply with the terms of sale, was notified that he must take back his money, as the sale could not be recognized by the government. The stores had been brought into the country for the use of the empire; and if the French wished to dispose of them by sale, the customary duties must be previously paid. Very many French residents are selling off and making preparations to leave by the 15th of January, with the first division of the army, towards Vera Cruz. They are ready to sacrifice their business and property in dread of the return which they are conscious of meriting for the insolence and overbearing conduct they have on all occasions displayed toward Mexicans of all ranks and parties. The exceptions to such deportment have been so few that it does not relieve the mass of them in Mexico from the observation, "that in prosperity they are domineering, and in adversity as cringing."

Speech of Senator Cameron.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 15.—This afternoon a public gathering was held at one of the hotels in this city, at which speeches were made by Attorney General Brewster, Senators Lowry and Langdon and General Cameron.

In the course of his remarks Gen. Cameron said;

Your greeting is very kind and cordial and I thank you for it. I thank God that in spite of the slanders my enemies have heaped on me for twenty years, my fellow citizens, who have seen my life from day to day, have always stood by my side and helped to repel them. This last struggle of my political life has ended in victory. I deserved this as an answer to vindicate my honesty to my children and my friends. I now propose to put these slanders behind me and to forget alike the liars who concocted them and the fact that good men in some cases, by the repetition of them, were induced to believe and repeat them. Of the eighty two Republican members of the Legislature, my friends assure me that sixty three of them preferred me to any other candidate, and would have voted for me rather than have witnessed my defeat. The character of my supporters is as gratifying to me as their numbers. Any one who knows anything of our politics, who will read the list of those who voted for me will find names as pure and honorable as that of the purest Christian moralists among my rivals and quite as unlikely to descend to any corrupt proposal. Just there I leave the whole matter putting all party feuds, and animosities and prejudices together under my feet, and I go forward to the honorable duty to which my native State has called me for the third time.

Six years ago I thought that slavery was the strength of the rebellion and ought to be destroyed without delay. I wished also to arm all the black men who would volunteer. Of course, I thought that clothing a black man in the American uniform clothed him also with the rights of an American citizen; and I am always sorry to see a black soldier and then reflect that even Pennsylvania denies him the ballot—the only weapon whereby he can protect himself. I hope to live to see the word "white" stricken from our own Constitution, and the spirit of caste, based upon color, utterly destroyed.

The South however, is more controlled by social influence than by political principles. If you are wise and firm you may possibly educate the rising generation with loyalty; but there is no method of statesmanship which will make this generation of the South loyal to the Union and to the flag. The poison of thirty years cannot be eradicated by the subserviency of the President or by the statutes of Congress. Let us look the truth in the face. The Southern territory is disloyal. The loyal men of to day must guard their children against another treasonable rebellion. The constitutional amendment and universal suffrage will help to do this, but universal amnesty will help to undo it.

Of Andrew Johnson, I said long ago, that he was a traitor to his party, and an enemy of his country and a bad man. He has done many bad things but nothing worse than offering the offices of the country to those few unprincipled men who agreed to desert and betray the great Republican organization for his patronage. He joined the Democratic party long ago. He has a right to give them the offices, but he has no right to dispose of them at auction, to weak kneed Republicans. The pauper labor of Europe is again competing with our labor, and our manufactories languish for want of protection against it. Pennsylvania needs no assurance of my devotion to her interests in this regard which is the interest of the whole country. I will continue to labor in season and out of season, to protect our manufactories from ruin and their workmen from being thrown out of employment, or their wages reduced to the starvation point for I hold that the true welfare of any nation depends on the welfare of its laboring class.

Gentlemen, I trust that this is my last political struggle. I have nothing more to desire and I hope that we will all forget the bitterness, the unjustifiable bitterness, I think of the late contest. For my part I shall try to act as a representative of all the Radical Republicans of Pennsylvania, without regard to past differences or dissensions. With my temperament I cannot forget my friends who have stood by me so nobly, but I will try to forget and forgive the unjust calumnies and the political opposition I have experienced.

Subsequently the Good Will Fire Company presented the speaker with a costly seal.

THE state of Count Bismarck's health, says a Berlin correspondent, whatever may be said to the contrary, occasions serious uneasiness. Our own information states that four medical men of the first eminence met in consultation at Berlin a week ago. Were the malady not of a very grave character, such an appeal of the greatest medical celebrities of Berlin and Vienna would certainly not have been made.

S. T.—1866—X.—The amount of Plantatin Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is at of the institutions of New York. It is said tha Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1866.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sell as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a cre The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexided Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost imediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St. Philadelphia.

This is merely a sample of what the Mustattl Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

aratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

AQUE DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the oder of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin, is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggist

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months n New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

Heimstreet's inimitble Hair Coloring has been ltily growing in favor for over twenty ycars. sd acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the aair, and changes it to its original color by decrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the Hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1 Sold by all dealers.

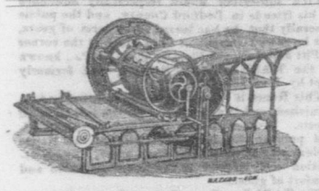
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Miorbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

July 20, 1866:cow:ly

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1867

☞ Whew! Old Boreas has had a high old time of it the last several weeks. Snow, snow, and blow, blow, have been the characteristics of the weather. The old chap has taken a peculiar fancy to making great mounds, pyramids, and castles of snow. Each lane, road and street can boast of its natural curiosities of this nature. Horses, sleighs and bells, belles, robes and parties are in demand. Whew! how the wind blows, the snow chills, and—the ladies sigh for the next invite. Well, *blast* it, let them sigh, we don't envy any body's pleasure. But gentle fair one, you wrapped in furs and fine woollens, and you gay beau, with your robes and shawls, do you ever think of the poor? Remember that each shrill whistle of old Boreas carries a pang to the heart of some poor mother or wretched babe. Oh! while you riot in pleasure do not forget those who are in want! Give, and give freely to those who are destitute!

DISSOLUTION.—Maj. W. F. Johnston has withdrawn from the firm of S. E. Henry and Co., having sold his interest to Mr. Christ Long. The firm now consists of S. E. Henry, T. S. Johnston and C. Long, all of whom are clever gentlemen and who will spare no pains to accommodate their customers. We are pleased to learn that our friend, the Major, intends starting a first class store in the Spring. We wish all parties success.—*Hundon Journal.*

FIRE—On Friday last about twelve o'clock, noon, the carriage shop belonging to Mengel & Gahegan, situated on Washington street, near Bath, took fire in the basement story, and almost instantly the frame fabric was in flames, the fire having communicated to the paints, varnishes and oils with which the room was stored. Indeed, so rapidly did the fire spread that it was impossible, at the time it was discovered to save any of the property. The proprietors were both at dinner, and reached the shop in time to see the flames spreading with increasing rapidity and fury. The engines were early on the ground, but unfortunately they were useless for a time, as both were frozen from having been left standing with snow or water in them. The Juniata, the smallest engine, was the first to be put in working order, and then not until the adjoining dwelling house of Mr. J. E. Greene had caught from the flames, which lashed with unquenchable fury over and around it. Fortunately, almost all the furniture etc., in the dwelling, was removed before it caught. The other houses adjoining the conflagration,—the brick of Dr. Snare, and the frame of Mr. Murray,—were saved through the exertions of our citizens; but it was with the greatest difficulty that a blacksmith shop to the rear was prevented from catching. It is the belief that if the large engine—the Phoenix—had been in fit condition, the dwelling house of Mr. Greene would have been protected but it was not until the whole building was in flames that it commenced to play at all.

The unfortunate men lost heavily. Mr. Mengel lost in the neighborhood of $1800; he had also some lumber, window frames, etc., for a new house, destroyed, besides a sleigh carriages and tools. Mr. Greene's loss is about the same. The house cost him $1500, which he had recently paid for and was about having it insured; he and wife lost some valuable clothing. Neither of the parties had insured their property, and they have accordingly met with almost a total loss; but we are pleased to note that the proverbial liberality of our citizens is being extended to them, who, all being in limited circumstances, are in need of the same.

It is not positively known how the fire originated, but it is thought that some shavings in the shop had taken fire from the stove.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

FRIEND'S COVE CONTINUED.

LETTER FROM PILGRIM.

In resuming the subject of our last week's article, we remark that the soil in Friend's Cove, with the exception of small patches on the mountain slopes and spurs, is limestone of an excellent quality, and quite productive. Pilgrim has been informed that its fruitfulness for a long time remained partially undeveloped—the result of a defective system of husbandry. Persons yet living, remember full well the period when the proprietors of the very best farms, did not raise a sufficiency of wheat to supply their families with flour. Their attention, in those days, being chiefly directed to the cultivation of corn, rye and oats. The distillation of liquor, pure rye whiskey, was quite a business in those days of yore. Much of this *liquid fire*, (as it has been called in modern times) was conveyed to Bedford, and elsewhere, and exchanged for flour. It being anterior to the formation of temperance societies; the more prominent families retained quite a sufficiency of the *ardent*, for domestic and social purposes. The sturdy yeomen and matrons, the young men and maidens, not being fettered by the chains of *tectotalism*, were wont to spend their winter evenings "merrily, right merrily." The onward march of progress has produced a remarkable change. If there is a solitary distillery remaining in the Cove, the fact has not come to the knowledge of the writer. The use of the social glass, finds little or no favor with the more cultivated and refined portion of the Covites. Their advancement in agricultural science, has been so decided of late years, that their capacious barns and graneries are generally crowded with plenty! Besides an abundant supply of the staff of life for home consumption, hundreds of barrels of flour and thousands of bushels of grain, are sent annually from the Cove to meet the demand in other localities. The indications are that the greater portion of its land-holders are not only in comfortable circumstances, but likewise rapidly increasing in wealth. Considerable architectural taste has been displayed in the erection of dwelling houses. Many of the sweet homesteads, which dot and diversify the lovely plain, are capacious and well planned. As matters of natural curiosity, several rivulets supplied by mountain springs—reaching the valley, disappear and wind through unexplored channels, beneath the surface of the earth for a considerable distance, then burst forth a pure and strongly flowing fountain. One may be found at the residence of Mr. Henry Smith, and another at the homestead of Mr. Samuel James. It may be proper to remark, *en-passant*, that the gentlemen just named, are not only possessed of excellent social qualities; but also of pure patriotism, *clear* and unfailing as the pellucid waters of an overflowing fountain!

As a faithful chronicler, it is our duty to state that in some aspects, there is yet room for improvement, in Friend's Cove. No turnpike or macadamized road winds through this lovely vale. Its highways and byways, at certain seasons, are in such a state as to render travel quite difficult. The Covites are never startled from their prayers or meditations, by the rumbling of Railroad cars, and the shrill screaming of the steam whistle; no such improvement having as yet been attempted amongst them. Travelers here, have not the facilities of the antiquated slowly moving stage coach, to aid them in their ingress and egress. The first telegraphic line for the especial benefit of the inhabitants of its principal village, is not as yet established!

There are two post-offices in the Cove, supplied with mail matter twice a week. The route extends from Bedford to Flintstone, Maryland. The mail is carried on horseback. When the roughness and dreariness of part of the way is considered, the conclusion is irresistible that that heroic carrier, must have the *perseverance* of Hannibal, and the *patience* of Job! Pilgrim's sympathy is with this heroic equestrian, in his toilsome and frequently recurring journeys. The *antiquary* having not as yet arrived, we abruptly close for the present, with much love for kind friends.

PILGRIM.

FRIEND'S COVE, January 22, 1867.

N. B. Pilgrim has learned that the valiant charge, made by "Uncle Toby," upon literary thieves and their confederates, has produced some squirming amongst the *undergraduates* of Snyder College! It is whispered that the *spurious* Uncle Toby, denies the paternity of his literary children! What an unnatural father! Shame! shame!! Let him forsake his evil ways, repent and sin no more.

P.

THE Legislatures of New York, Illinois and Kansas, ratified the Constitutional Amendment during the last week.

A DISPATCH to Senator Stewart, from Virginia City, announces the re election of Senator Nye. It caused great rejoicing among Republicans in both Houses.

EVERYBODY writes its compliment to Captain Samuels of the yacht Henrietta. He seems to have followed a straight path across the Atlantic as unerringly as if it had been staked out on both sides.

GEN. PILLOW, who made contracts with a number of freedmen to work upon his plantation in Arkansas, is said to have raised 3,000 bales of cotton this year.

THE Juniata *Republican* says: "It is currently reported at Harrisburg that Governor Curtin has purchased the dwelling of E. C. Darlington, on Duke street, Lancaster, and purposes taking up his permanent residence in that city."

GEN. SIMON CAMERON was born in Lancaster county in 1799, and is, therefore, sixty-eight years of age. He is still as vigorous as most men at fifty.

THE receipts of the Atlantic Cable are greater, under the reduced tariff, than they were before. Both cables are in excellent order, but the present business does not occupy in transmission more than four hours per day, and that on one cable only.

A PETITION, addressed to the Illinois Legislature, asking for an amendment to the Constitution, so as to allow negroes the right of suffrage, is being circulated in Chicago, and numerously signed. It is to be circulated throughout the State.

THE Judiciary Committee are preparing to call a large number of witnesses to investigate various acts of the President. Several members of the Cabinet and the Presidential retinue, which accompanied Mr. Johnson on his late tour, are upon the list.

CHARLES READE, the English novelist, has commenced an action for libel, in the Supreme court of the Southern Distct of New York, against C. H. Sweetser, Dixey Gardner and Henry Sedley, proprtors of the Round Table. The alleged libel consists in severe criticisms of Griffith Gaunt. The damages are laid at $25,000.

CONCURRENT resolutions passed the Senate of Missouri, approving Governor Fletcher's course in suppressing outlawry in Lawrence and other counties, and pledging him support in measures necessary to maintain the supremacy of the laws.

SECRETARY STANTON has turned over to Secretary Browning, of the Interior Department, for safe keeping, the chair occupied by President Lincoln when shot by Booth at Ford's theatre. It has been in the custody of the War Department since the night of the assassination.

A DISPATCH from New Orleans announces the arrival of Gen. Sherman there, and a contemplated new movement in Mexican affairs. Nothing known of the statement in official circles, though General Sherman's arrival there is said to be very probable.

THE Hebrews of Cincinnati support six places of public worship, with an aggregate of fifty-four hundred worshipers. They sustain two day schools and two schools for religious instruction only. They are very charitable as a race, having erected a hospital at a cost of $40,000, and spend annually $25,000 for the poor and suffering of their own community.

MEMBERS of both Houses are flooded with letters asking passes for divers persons, their wives, friends and children. It is understood that for the year 1867, the Pennsylvania Rail will grant passes to members only, and applications thus far made from any quarter have remained unanswered. Members may their constituents to relieve them from these importunities. The Dead-Heads are evidently in a precarious condition.

ACCORDING to a report from Jamaica, of 1233 persons who attended religious worship in 1861, 36,300 belonged to the established church, and 92,033 to other denominations, viz: Wesleyans, 37,570, Baptists, 483 (21 per cent.); Presbyterians, 7,955; Moravians, 9,650; London Missionary Society, 6,780; Roman Catholics, 1,870; American Missions, 775; Jews 500; and the Church of Scotland, 450.

A PRIZE fight took place at Goldsborough, nine miles from Harrisburg, recently. Twenty-one rounds were fought, lasting thirty-eight minutes, Collyer, of Baltimore, whipping McQuade. The principals were arrested and taken to York county. The mill was largely patronized by roughs from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York. Many persons walked from Harrisburg, through the snow, nine miles, to see the fight.

THE Legislature of Kansas have adopted a joint resolution to amend the State Constitution, so as to restrict the suffrage to loyal men. An amendment excepting those who had been in rebellion, but could show an honorable discharge from the United States service, was voted down. The ratification of the constitutional amendment came up upon a reconsideration and was unanimously adopted, the Conservative Senators voting in the affirmative.

THE Methodists probably have among them the most liberal givers of munificent donations to their particular cause of any religious denomination in the world. In the United States alone the Centenary collection now toots up over $3,800,000, and it is not all yet in. It will undoubtedly reach $4,000,000. Of this sum Daniel Drew, of New York, gave $500,000; Mr. Baldwin, of Ohio, $100,000; Mr. Rich, of Boston, $75,000, and many others from $20,000 to $50,000 each.

THE Directors of the Pennsylvania Rail, road have adopted the following resolution: *Resolved*, That this Company will decline to issue free passes, except for purely charitable purposes, and such others as in the opinion of the President may be absolutely required by the interests of the Company. Further, that no officers of this company but the President, shall issue free passes except to employees when traveling on the business of the company, unless specially authorized by the President.

THE Telegraph reports Hon. Charles D. Drake as elected Senator from Missouri. We presume the vote referred to is that of the Republican caucus of the Missouri Legislature, and not that of the Legislature itself. It, however, secures his election. Mr. Drake is one of the foremost lawyers in the West; a man of great ability and force of character, and of the radical stamp. He will prove a valuable accession to the Republican side in the Senate. We shall be disappointed if he does not immediately take a commanding position in that body.

THE Commissioner of Pensions has issued the following circular: Applicants for increase of pensions under the Acts of June 6 and July 25, 1866, and their agents, are hereby informed that such applications filed from and after the 1st day of January, 1867, cannot possibly be adjudicated before the 4th day of March proximo, when the semi-annual payment of pensions is due. The original certificates of all army pensioners should not be forwarded with the applications for increase filed between this date and the 4th of March next, but should be retained by them, and surrendered only upon a call from this office.

Thaddeus Stevens.

Speaking of the Old Commoner, the Harrisburg *Telegraph* says it "has been the honest supporter and sincere admirer of Thaddeus Stevens from the hour he entered public life down to the present time. During Mr. Stevens, career in Congress we have never hesitated to defend his course and insist on the purity of his motives. He is a great man an unequalled advocate and legislator. In the position he now holds he should and will be kept as long as he desires to occupy it. It affords us great pleasure thus to reiterate our devotion to and admiration for Mr. Stevens; but while doing so we were also constrained to assure him that in the Senatorial contest which has just closed he was deceived by the counsels of false friends, who took advantage of his magnanimous nature to drag him into a fight which they had provoked and could not sustain, purposely to let its entire force burst on his head. Mr. Stevens was brought to Harrisburg with dust in his eyes; he left with his heart full of resentment and disgust for those who had so villainously deluded him. It is only fair to remind those who participated in this trick, the Old Commoner has a dangerous habit of talking, and that he may possibly talk on this subject."

MARRIED

Dec. 27th, 1866, by Rev. J. F. Tallhelm, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. D. M. WONDERS, to Miss MARY ANN, only daughter of Mr. Harbert Otto, all of Napier tp., Bedford co.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. GEORGE KOONS, to Mrs. MARY HARTZEL, both of Snake Spring tp.

On the 20th inst., by Rev. C. U. Heilman, Mr. JONAS C. IMLER to Miss ELIZABETH SMITH, both of this county.

DIED

Jan. 24, 1867, near West Milton, Miami co., O. of congestion of the lungs, ANN CATHARINE, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Vore, formerly of Bedford co., Pa., aged 1 year 6 months and 23 days.

On the 17th inst., ELIZABETH CORNELIA, daughter of James and Rebecca Armstrong, of Snake Sprink Valley; aged 6 years, 5 months and 15 days.

This very interesting little girl was taken sick on that day, which, above all other days in the year, is most interesting to Christian children; Christmas day. Whilst thousands of other children were joyous and happy in celebrating the Savior's birth, she was marked out as one of those interesting ones, early to be transposed to the heavenly world, and be gathered into the Great Shepherd, who said "Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." May the good Lord comfort the hearts of the bereaved parents.

PASTOR.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

MUSHROOM IMITATIONS.—Success is the "prevalent cradle" of innumerable humbugs. No sooner had HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS made their mark in the world than up sprang a host of imitations, and as the fame of the great restorative grew and spread, the pestiferous crop of poisonous mockeries thickened. But the true medicine has lived them down. One by one they have disappeared. When the bellows of puffery, which kept alive the feeble fire of their borrowed reputation, ceased to blow, they ceased to live, and thus they continued to come and go. Meanwhile, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, the great protective and remedial tonic of the age, have progressed in popularity with each succeeding year. Their success as a means of preventing and curing the diseases resulting from malaria, unwholesome water, and all unhealthy climate influences, has been boundless; and as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, General Weakness and Debility, and all complaints originating in Indigestion, they are now admitted to be superior to any other preparation ever advertised or prescribed. From the home market, to which a few years ago they were confined, their sale has been extended into every State in this Union, over the whole of South and Central America, Mexico, the West Indies, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, China and Japan. Home and foreign testimony continue to show that Hostetter's Bitters are the most remarkable tonic and invigorant now before the world.

Jan 4:lm

Dr Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

This great medicine cured by Dr. J. H. Schenck the proprietor, of Pulmonary Consumption, when speedy death appeared to be inevitable. His physicians pronounced his case incurable, when he commenced the use of this simple but powerful remedy. His health was restored in a very short time, and no return of the disease has been apprehended, for all the symptoms quickly disappeared, and his present weight is more than two hundred pounds.

Since his recovery he has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of Consumption, and the diseases which are usually complicated with it, and the cures effected by his medicines have been very numerous and truly wonderful. Dr. Schenck makes professional visits to several of the larger cities weekly, where he has large concourse of patients, and it is truly astonishing to see poor consumptives that have to be lifted out of their carriages, and in a few months healthy, robust persons. Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are generally all required in curing Consumption. Full directions accompany each, so that any one can take them without seeing Dr. Schenck, but when it is convenient it is best to see him. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer his fee is three dollars.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is in perfect health, are on Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Colins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

Nov. 16:3dweamly.

A Cough, A Cold or A Sore Throat,

REQUIRE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED.

IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease or Consumption,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S

BRONCHIAL TROCHES

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF,

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Nov.30 1866:6m

ACCOUNT IN LUNACY.
The Account of Henry B. Walter, Committee of Samuel Walter, a Lunatic, will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas on the 19th day of February next for confirmation.

O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.

Jan. 21st, 1867.

Estate of John B. Kochendarfer, dec'd.
The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of administration upon the estate of John B. Kochendarfer, late of South Woodberry tp., dec'd, to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN Z. KOCHENDARFER,
JACOB Z. KOCHENDARFER,
Jan. 25, 1867. Administrators.

TRIAL LIST FOR SPECIAL COURT, 18th day of February, 1867.
Martin Cordel vs. Paul Fouse.
Jac. H. Longenecker vs. Jos. M. Shoenfelt.
Sam'l Strayer et al vs. Chas Madden.
Sam'l Clark vs. Wm. Sleek.
Pius Little's adm'r vs. Jno. W. Beeler's adm'r.
Bloody Run School Dist. vs. W. Prov. S. Dist.
Thos. W. Blackburn's Exr. vs. John Hull et. al.
H. & B. Railroad vs. Wm. T. Daugherty.
Same vs. Sam'l Carn's adm'r.
Same Jno. G. Clark,
Same Jno. W. Crisman.
Sam'l T. Fluck vs. Rich. Langdon.
C. Foekler & Son vs. Geo. Roades et. al.
Cornelius Devore vs. Wm. B. Huffman.
Mary Potts vs. Anth'y Smith & wife.
Madara & Spang vs. Eversole.
Martin Cordel vs. David Byers.
Fluck & Wharton vs. Homer Neice.
Jacob Stuckinius vs. Sophia Lutegazell.
Certified Jan. 21st, 1867.
Jan. 25. O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

TAVERN LICCNSES.
The following named persons have taken out petitions for tavern license, and notice is hereby given that the same will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Bedford, on the 11th day of Feb'y next for allowance:
J. H. Greenough, Saxton Borough.
David Weimer, Clearville.
Wm. M. Pearson, Woodbury.
Isaac Mengel, Bedford Borough.
Wm. T. Grove, Bloody Run Borough.
D. & M. Ott, Bloody Run.
Henry Fluck, Woodberry.
Rachel Naugle, St. Clairsville.
James L. Prince, Saxton.
jan18 O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
AT THE
BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

I am now closing out my WINTER STOCK of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
at prices way below former rates.

All Wool Coats	$10.00	to 15.00
" " Pants	6.00	to 8.50
" " Vests	3.50	to 4.50
" " Pants & Vests as low as	$10.	

A few Over-coats still on hand and will be sold at a very small advance for cash. The superior manufacture of these goods will recommend them.

I have also a fine assortment of CASSIMERS which must be closed out before moving to new store room. All Wool from 50 cts to $2.50 for best. Also a No. 1 lot of Hats at cost. All these goods must positively be sold by the first of April. So that persons wanting Bargains should come at once.

NO. 2 ANDERSON'S ROW.
R. W. BERKSTRESSER.
Bedford, Jan. 12, 1867.

1867. **J. B. F.** 1867.
BARGAINS!

J. B. FARQUHAR
Is pleased to state to his friends and former customers, that he has
RESUMED BUSINESS IN BEDFORD,
At the well known P. A. REED stand, opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he is prepared to sell everything in his line

CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST.

He has a full line of
DRY-GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Which have been
Purchased at very low Prices,
and will be sold at a very small advance.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Jan 18, 1867.

STRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Hopewell tp., on or about the 1st of December, 1866, a small red bull, with small white spots; no other marks; supposed to be about two years old in the Spring. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

JAMES FINK.

jan18:3t

BEDFORD COUNTY SS:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Bedford county, GREETING:—Whereas, Loretta Smith, by her next friend, Mary A. Bierly did prefer her petition to the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, praying for the causes therein set forth, that she should be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with Aaron S. Smith. We, therefore, command you, as we have heretofore commanded you, that you, the said Aaron S. Smith, setting aside all other business and excuse whatsoever, be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Bedford, on the second Monday, 11th day of February next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Lotta Smith and show cause why the said Lotta Smith, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, &c., agreeably to the act of assembly in such case made and provided; and hereof fail not.

Witness the Hon. Alex. King, Esquire, President of our said Court at Bedford, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1866.

O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.

Attest: ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff. jan18.

BEDFORD COUNTY, S. S:
At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said Court; On motion of J. B. Cessna, Esq., the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Martha Ritchey, late of Union tp., deceased, to wit: John C. Ritchey, Daniel B. Ritchey, of Amenon, Henry county, Illinois; Jacob Ritchey, (minor) of Wayne county, O; Mary wife of Michael Walter, Bedford county; Sarah Ritchey, Hannah Ritchey, Samuel B. Ritchey, the last three are minors and reside in Bedford co., and a husband, Ferdinand Ritchey, who has assigned his interest in the real estate to the said heirs, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 2d Monday, 11th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the said Court at Bedford, the 20th day of November A. D. 1866.

O. E. SHANNON, Clk.

Attest: ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff.

BEDFORD COUNTY S. S:
At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Artemas Bennett, late of Southampton township, deceased, to wit: Lideah Bennett, widow of the said A. Bennett, dec'd; Abraham S. Bennett, of Allegheny county, Md.; Mary S., intermarried with Christopher Walter, residing in the State of Iowa; Charles S. Bennet, George Bennett, Daniel S. Bennett, Barbara, now dead, who was intermarried with John Leasure, and who has left issue, four children, viz: Jemima, Mary, Rebecca Ann and Atsey, Mary, intermarried with Thomas Leasure, Artemas S. Bennett, and Tasey Bennett, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 2d Monday, 11th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the Court at Bedford, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1866.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

Attest: ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff. jan18

SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of a writ of vend. exponas and fieri facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of February A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate, to wit: One tract of land situate in Liberty tp., Bedford county, Pa., containing one hundred and fifty acres, about fifty acres cleared and under fence; having thereon erected a good two story Log House, with kitchen attached, spring house, barn, cooper shop, and other out buildings, thereon. Also, two apple orchards thereon. Adjoining lands of Geo. Rhodes, William Little, Phi lip Doesler, and others, and taken in execution as the property of William S. Entriken.

ALSO, All the defendant's right title and interest in and to a tract of land containing one hundred and two acres more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence; having thereon erected a two story log house, spring house, dry house, bank barn and other out houses, and saw mill thereon erected, also, an apple orchard of choice fruit thereon, adjoining lands of George Roads, Wm. Flack, Wm Little, and others, and taken in execution as the property of Wm. S. Entriken.

ALSO, All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land situate in Union township, Bedford county, containing about 400 acres more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and log barn thereon; adjoining lands of Christian Briggle, Mathew Morehead, and others.

ALSO, All defendant's interest in and too a tract of land, containing about 200 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story and a half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Stiffler, Samuel Archer, and others.

ALSO, All the defendant's interest in and to a tract of land containing 200 acres, more or less, about 10 acres cleared and partly under fence with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of George Nisely, David Lewis, dec'd, and others.

ALSO, All defendant's interest in and to a tract of land containing about 200 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story Log House and Bank Barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Beyer, Samuel Walters and others, and seized and taken in execution as property of David C McCormick.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Jan. 18, 1867.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.
All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants, have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday the 12th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

1. The administration account of James M. Smith, Administrator of the estate of William Saylor, late of St. Clair township, Bedford county, dec'd.
2. The account of Josiah Imler, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Jackson Dibert, late of West Providence township, Bedford co., Penn'a, dec'd.
3. The Administration account of Duncan McVicker, administrator of the estate of John Culp, late of Schellsburg, deceased.
4. The account of Thomas Oldham, administrator of the estate of Joseph H. Corle, late of the County of Randolph, State of Indiana, dec'd.
5. The account of Thomas Oldham, Esq., administrator of the estate of Eve King, late of Union tp., dec'd.
6. The final account of John S. Stuckey, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Samuel S. Stuckey, late of the township of Napier, in the county of Bedford, dec'd.
7. The final account of Asa S. Stuckey, one of the Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Samuel S. Stuckey, late of Napier township, county of Bedford, deceased.
8. The account of Samuel Shafer, administrator of the estate of David Lewis, late of Union tp., Bedford county, dec'd.
9. The account of Bernard O'Neal, administrator of the estate of John Hamilton, late of Southampton tp., deceased.
10. The account of Martin L. Hetrick, Esq., administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights, and credits which were of David H. Stuckey, late of Colerain tp., Bedford co., Pa., deceased.
11. The first account of George Smith and Jacob Law, administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Paul Rhodes, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford co., Pa., Yeoman, deceased.
12. The account of David B. Kochendarfer, one of the Executors of the Last Will, &c. of Christian Kochendarfer, late of South Woodberry township, deceased.
13. Account of George W. Cessna, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Wm. Cessna, late of Colerain township, dec'd.
14. The account of Levi Otto, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Adam Otto, late of Napier tp., Bedford co., yeoman, dec'd.
16. The Final account of Isaac F. Grove and Sarah A. Grove, administrators of the estate of Jesse Grove, late of Bloody Run Borough, dec'd.

O. E. SHANNON, Register.

Jan. 11, 1867

GRAND JURORS
Drawn for February Term, 2d Monday (11th day) A. D. 1867.

John Arnold, *foreman*,	John Mortimore,
Cadwallader Evans,	Uriah Conley,
John Hardman,	L N Fyan,
W B Lambright,	James Carnell,
Jacob Reed,	Fred. B Beegle,
Andrew Mortimore,	Thos M Ridenour,
Peter Morningstar.	John C Figart,
John Holderbaum,	Asa Housare,
Azariah Blackburn,	C F Hetzell,
Levi C Thomas	Daniel Shreeves,
Philip Snyder,	Michael Miller,
John King,	William Egolf.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS DRAWN FOR SAME TERM.

Jonathan Diehl,	Thos Johns,
Wm T Faultz,	A. J. Morgart,
Daniel Barley	John Shoemaker,
Joseph Sleighter,	Thomas Imler,
Thomas B Smith,	Jason Hanks,
Gabriel Burket,	Cornelius Devore,
David Figart,	B. H. Walker,
Jon. C. Edwards,	Simon Nycum,
Aaron Reed,	Adam Geller,
Jos. Weaverling,	David Miller,
James Armstrong,	Francis Donahoe,
William Ralston,	Capt E Eichelberger,
Samuel Logue,	Dr Asa Duval
Jacob Claar,	Christian Miller,
Stephen Weimer,	H Clay Lashley,
Daniel Heltzel,	Peter H. Shires,
Em Swartzwelder,	Jacob Bowser,
J. T. Gepnart,	Joseph Miller,
William Bowles,	Dr. J. Compher.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 24th day of November, A. D. 1866.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Jury Commissioners.

Attest: JOHN G. FISHER, Cl'k. jan18

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD—On and after Thursday, Jan. 10, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom P. M.	Express A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom A. M.	Xpress P. M
LE4.04	LE 7.50	Huntingdon,	ARl1.22	AR4.45
4.24	8.10	McConnellstown	11.02	4.24
4.34	8.18	Pleasant Grove,	10.50	5.16
4.50	8.34	Marklesburg,	10.38	5.00
5.06	8.54	Coffee Run,	10.22	5.45
5.14	9.02	Rough & Ready	10.14	4.36
5.20	9.14	Cove,	10.02	4.24
5.30	9.18	Fisher's Summit	9.58	4.20
AR5.45	AR 9.33		LE9.43	LE4.05
	LE 9.43	Saxton,	AR	AR3.55
	10.03	Riddlesburg,		2.35
	10.11	Hopewell,		2.27
	10.29	Piper's Run,		2.09
	10.59	Tatesville,		1.47
	11.11	Bloody Run,		1.34
	AR 11.15	Mount Dallas.		LE 1.30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	LE 9.45	Saxton,	AR 9.30 AR3.00
	10.00	Coalmont,	9.15 2.45
	10.05	Crawford,	9.05 2.35
	AR 10.15	Dudley,	LE 9.00 LE 2.30

Broad Top City.

Jan. 1:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

COURT PROCLAMATON.
To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and WM. G. ECHOLTZ and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, you and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons, with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the

Second Monday of February (being the 11th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices pertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 26th of November in the year of our Lord, 1866.

jan18:6t ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff.

TRIAL LIST FOR FEBRUARY TERM, 1867 (11th day.)
Conover, Dorff & Co. vs. Isrsel Oppenheimer.
B. W. Garretson vs. Jno. W. Beeler's Adm'rs.
Homer Neice vs. Wm Woy.
Gideon Hitechew vs Adam U Miller.
E. A. Foekler vs Jac A Raum.
Uriah Adams vs Sarah Pierce's Exrs.
David Heidler vs. Huntingdon & B. T. R. R.
B. W. Garretson's use vs Isaac Miller.
Eliz. M. Bridenthal vs. Emily Wolf.
Same vs. Angeline Earnest et al.
Same vs. Sarah Sleek.
Certified January 14th, 1867.
jan18 O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

CAUTION TO TRESPASSERS.—All persons are cautioned against Hunting or otherwise trespassing upon my farm, as I am determined to enforce the law again st all disregarding this notice.

ELENOR M. MAY.

Harrison twp., Jan. 11, 1867.3t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of Peter Karns, of East Providence tp., deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE KARN,
E. Providence.
DAN'L SPARKS,
W. Providence
Executors.

Jan.11:6t

ESTATE OF SAMUEL WALTER, deceased. —Letters of Administration, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Samuel Walter, late of Union township, Bedford co., deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement.

HENRY B. WALTER,
Jan. 11:6t Administrator.

ESTATE O

Farm, Garden & Household.

How to Make Farming More Profitable.

Does farming pay? This question was discussed with a good deal of warmth, some years ago, in the New England Farmer, and a wiseacre proved, to his own satisfaction at least, that the tilling of the soil was a losing business. Yet our farmers have kept on plowing and sowing ever since, and the nation has been growing richer all the while, notwithstanding the waste and ruin of a four years war. As husbandry is the basis of all other kinds of wealth, it is difficult to reconcile this theory with the grand result. The mechanic, the manufacturer, the merchant, the professional man, can only prosper as the farm prospers. The daily bread of all must come from the tillage of the soil. As the country is bearing its enormous burdens well, and paying up its debts at the rate of two hundred millions a year, it is quite manifest that farming has paid somebody, if it has not paid farmers.

Yet there is a wide-spread conviction, more largely shared in the rural districts than in the cities, that labor is not as well rewarded upon the farm as in other callings. The young, especially, graduate from the farm in the older States at a very early age, and in large numbers. It is not a little owing, we imagine, to the fair rewards of husbandry that this is the case. The farmer, as soon as he has capital enough to carry on his business, and a few shares in the bank, sends his son to the best academy in the country, or even to college. The youth grows ambitious in the new atmosphere, learns to despise the plow, and runs to the city to seek his fortune. He sends his daughter to the best female seminary he can hear of, at an expense of five or six hundred dollars a year, where she learns much that is valuable, but grows shy of rustic lovers and cowhide boots. She has an eye for kid gloves, and Congress gaiters. Through the farmer's prosperity his older children are lost to the farm, and it is only by dint of much persuasion and liberal offers, that he keeps the youngest at home, to be the stay of his declining years.

And if he be not prosperous enough to send away his children to school, his inability is taken as the best of all reasons for quitting the farm. In the olden time farmers' sons felt under some obligation to stay on the homestead until they were twenty-one, to pay for their bringing up; but now they grow uneasy at fifteen, and feel abused if they are not released from service at home at sixteen, to begin life for themselves, as clerks or apprentices. Nothing is returned to the farm for the expenses of childhood, and the farm is by that much poorer. Whether true or false, the opinion is general, that husbandry does not pay as well as other callings. Everywhere in the older States, and in some of the new, the towns and cities are gaining in population at the expense of the agricultural districts. Hardly an exclusively farming town in New England can show as large a population as it had fifty years ago. In some there has been a serious decline, and churches, once strong and able, have now ceased to be self-supporting.

These are dark shades in the picture, and show that a better husbandry is called for, rather than that farming is necessarily a poor business. As many conduct it, it does not pay very well, and no other business would pay, prosecuted by the some methods.

To make husbandry more profitable, more brains must be invested in it. The day has gone by when brute muscle will win in human contests. Even the pugilist has his training, and it is the training, that makes the victor. The well educated Prussian soldier and his needle gun, conquered Austria in a month's campaign. Ideas nurtured in the Northern school house, crushed the Southern aristocracy, and broke the manacles of four millions of bondmen.

We want more thought applied to farming. There has been a great change for the better within the last fifteen years, but a still greater is needed. The indications of a change are every where apparent. We have State and County Agricultural Societies, with their annual fairs, and lively competitions. We have our Agricultural journals and farmers' clubs, with neighborhood meetings and farm visits. We have a large number of books published on Agriculture and kindred topics, and the aroma of plowed fields and orchards is breathed into our magazine literature. We have a few live farmers and rural improvers, in almost every town, who are showing their faith by their works. They invest liberally in barns with cellars; in the best farm implements; in rock-lifters and tile-draining; in good stock and manure; in ornamental trees, and in orchards. They execute plans deliberately formed, and spend as much brain-power upon their business as the merchant or mechanic does upon his. Their minds are wide awake to every new invention, or process, by which labor may be saved, and the earth coaxed to yield her increase at the least expense.

But these men are still the exceptions in our agricultural towns. There are multitudes of routine farmers, who are carried along in their improvements, if they make any, simply by force of example. They have no well digested plan of farm operations. They have no rotation of crops, and cannot tell whether a given crop is raised at a profit or loss. They buy a new style of tool only when they cannot find the old one in the market. They do not believe in mowers, reapers or threshers that go by horse-power. They swing the scythe and the cradle, even on smooth meadows, and the thud of their flails is heard on the barn floor, with the frosty morning of winter. They will not give up the old tools and the old familiar sounds, though the new are a hundred fold better.

These men, who cling to the old ways, are to be found in almost every township, and will probably die in their present faith and practice in husbandry. They learn nothing in a business that calls for more varied knowledge than almost any other handicraft or trade. Almost every one of the natural sciences is immediately useful in the tilling of the soil. The farmer should know something of geology and mineralogy, and chemistry, that he may understand the constituents of the soils that he cultivates, and remedy their defects. Botany and zoology will aid him in the selection of the crops and the stock that he can raise most profitably. If he carry on any large business, he must necessarily buy and sell continually, and needs to watch the markets as closely as the merchant. He needs to be as competent for business as the trader and speculator from the city, who comes into the country to buy his produce and forestall the markets. It is mainly for lack of this kind of intelligence that these middle men multiply so rapidly and make such enormous profits in forwarding the farmers' products to the city, where they find their market. Almost everything goes through their hands, from the fat beeve of two thousand pounds, to the egg of two ounces,—from the big tree of the forest, sawed into lumber, to the blade of grass packed in the hay bale. Middlemen are no doubt a necessary class, but they now take advantage of the ignorance of a large class of farmers and secure profits that the farmer would gain if he studied the markets more.

To stimulate thought and keep up with the times, farmers should read more upon topics connected with their business. The day has gone by when the county political newspaper with its gross personalities, love stories and advertisements of quack-medicines, will afford sufficient mental pabulum. Agricultural and horticultural papers and books are a necessity of his calling. The best of these journals, perhaps, are not what they ought to be, or what they might be with a larger patronage; but the poorest of them are worth much more than their cost to the man who will read and digest them. They are mainly the records of the experience and observation, of practical farmers who have sufficient leisure and culture to give their reflections to the public. Every man will find in their pages suggestions that will influence his own practice in husbandry and make it more profitable. Our best farmers are now reading and thinking men, and their success is the direct result of thought applied to husbandry. They have the best papers and books that treat of their art, and brain guides muscle in all their farm operations. The sluggards must imitate their example, or lose the profits.

Then we must have *more* capital invested in the business. A large part of what we have is in the wrong place—in the land itself, rather than in the stock, tools, manure and labor to make the cultivation profitable. It is well enough for the cultivator to own his farm, if he have capital enough remaining to work it with; but if he have not, let him sell a part or mortgage the whole, to raise it. In our New England husbandry we need from thirty to fifty dollars for every acre under the plow, to make the crops pay fairly. Farming with insufficient capital has been the curse of the business from the beginning. In England, as a rule, the farmer does not own the soil, but hires on a long lease, and applies all his capital, or so much as he needs, to the produbtion of the crops. He spends more upon the soil, and makes it pay better. Here leasing is the exception. Every man has a strong craving for more land, rather than to make what he has better. If he has capital, the probabilities are that he will invest it in bank-stock, or more land, rather than in more manure, or more stock and grain, to make manure with.

If we could trace the history of every individual farm, as we do the history of a town, or of a State, we should find it a long struggle with insufficient capital. The farm was originally carved out of the forest, by a man who had little else than his two hands and a few tools to work with. With his axe he made the first clearing, and with the help of a neighbor's team, he did his first plowing and put in his first crops. The virgin soil was in his favor and yielded bountifully for a few years, and furnished him with the means to put up his frame dwelling, his barn and other outbuildings. It took one generation to get the land cleared of stumps and the buildings paid for. It took another to accumulate a little capital but that, unfortunately for the homestead, was either spent in more land, or in educating children for other pursuits, and in starting them in business. The much that needed doing upon the old homestead, has been put off from one generation to another, and remains still to be done by some man who has faith in the business, and is willing to invest in it, and to live by it. He wants capital to drain the swamps and swales, which are now the richest part of the soil; to work his muck mine, and add to his compost heap: to secure the best farm implements and the best stock; to use all the labor and manure that he needs for the most economical raising of crops.

And this brings us to the last element of a more profitable husbandry that we shall touch upon in this article. Most of our farmers are sadly deficient in labor. It is not unfrequent to find a two hundred acre farm worked with a force of one hired man and a boy, with the aid of the proprietor, and a little extra help in the haying season. As a consequence, very little is planted or sowed, and that is but half cared for; very little is raised, and the profits, if any, are very small. More than half of the means of the owner are locked up in land that does not yield him a cent of income. It might as well be in the bottom of the sea. A farmer who is competent to direct the labors of one man and make it pay, may just as well direct five or more. And we think it will be found that two men pay better than one, and five better than two. It looks and feels a good deal more like business, and more is accomplished. It is disheartening to any man to go into a ten acre corn-field and hoe all day alone.

But where are we to get the capital from, that will furnish the conditions of a more profitable husbandry? Just where the merchant and mechanic get theirs. There are monied men and banks who make their profits by lending, and they are just as anxious to lend on good security as the business man is to borrow. What better security can they have than the farm, which does not run away; and which, with skillful management, pays as uniform dividends as any other business? The trouble, we apprehend, is not so much in getting the money, as in *wanting* it. Farmers must have faith in their business, must invest their all in it as the merchant does, and then they will thrive by it.—*Farm and Fireside, for January*, 1867.

SILVER'S WASH POWDER.

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HARTLEY & METZGER keep constantly on hand a large stock of general HARDWARE. They have just received 50 DOZEN BEST AND CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever offered to the public. They keep all kinds of Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Fodder Cutters and Willoughby's Gum Spring and Roller Grain Drills—the best in the world.

Bedford, July 13.

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BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE.

Nov. 2, 1866

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1867.

The *Tribune* enters upon the year 1867 more prosperous in business than ever before. The expediency of enlarging our pages—thus making the *Tribune* the largest and the cheapest newspaper in America—was doubted by many. We have found our account in it. The circulation of *The Tribune* is steadily increasing, and our advertizing patronage has increased so much that it is more difficult to print our news than when we used a smaller sheet, and this difficulty we can only meet by frequently publishing supplementary pages.

The close of the war has imposed upon *The Tribune* the discussion of momentous and peculiar problems. We have met them as best we could, laboring with sincerity for Freedom, Social Progress, Political Equality, Impartial Suffrage—All Rights for All. A Republican President became the enemy of Republicanism, and we have been called upon to denounce and expose the treacheries of a degraded Administration. It was not without pain, certainly not without much thinking, that we made an issue with President Johnson. The people approved our course by returning their radical representatives to power. The elections of 1866—as important to the nation as Lee's surrender—make new duties. Reconstruction is now the duty of the country—political reconstruction—reconstruction in finances and tariffs. We are no longer pressed by war necessities, and we must amend our war experiments. The present condition of the currency is a grievous evil. Trade suffers; our manufacturing interests are in a precarious state. A dollar does not mean a dollar, but its fraction. It may be sixty cents, it may be ten. It is a sentiment, not a fact. When the laborer earns his dollar, he does not know whether he has one loaf of bread or ten. All business is feverish and unsettled. We think this can only be remedied by a wise and intrepid policy at Washington—by reducing the currency to the specie basis. Upon this we shall insist.

The necessity of Protection to Labor again presses upon us. We regret that on this most important measure the Republican party is divided. An honest but mischievous minority in the West, particularly, are endeavoring to create a policy which can only result in the prostration of American Industry—the degradation of Labor and the aggrandizement of English capitalists. During the many years of our work we have struggled against this interest. We believe Protection more necessary now than ever before, and we shall insist upon the broadest and wisest legislation for the Rights of Labor.

In the perplexing question of Reconstruction we see no reason to amend the policy which we have asserted since the close of the war. It then seemed to us that Emancipation of the Black should be followed by Suffrage for the Black. We did not see the wisdom of a policy of promiscuous hanging. We had too much blood in war to ask for blood in peace—even to gratify angry vengeance. It seemed important that the South should concede suffrage, and that the North should concede Amnesty. Some of our friends disapproved of this; but Congress has followed our advice. Amnesty has been approved by Congress—to a greater extent than we claimed in *The Tribune*. We have held that the men who starved captives in Rebel dungeons, who murdered surrendered prisoners, who violated the rules of war, and aided the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, should be tried and punished. Congress and the Administration have agreed that no punishment should be inflicted even upon men who are charged with these crimes, and the only measure looking like punishment is the amendment of disfranchisement from holding office, which is merely a sentimental and not a practical penalty. On the other hand, the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, the Freedman's Bureau Bill, and the Bill for Suffrage in the District of Columbia, show that reconstruction will not be consummated without suffrage and protection for the Blacks. The policy of *The Tribune* has been practically adopted by those who differed with us during the discussion. We never quarrel with friends who are impatient with us. We do them the justice of believing they go their way to what is right, just as we trust they will do us the justice of believing we go our way to what is right. We work for the same object, but perhaps in different ways. We have no higher aim than to secure peace to this nation, and to all nations—liberty, progress, happiness, virtue, and the universal brotherhood of man. And for this we shall continue to toil in our best way.

We have reorganized and strengthened every department of *The Tribune*. We have correspondents in every part of this country and in every country of the world; resident correspondents in every capital and commercial center of Europe and South America; special correspondents who follow important movements in all parts of the earth. This establishment costs a great deal of money, but we organize it we do not invest many thousands of dollars. When we state that there are three hundred people directly or indirectly connected with the editorial department of the *Tribune*, charged, in a greater or lesser degree, with writing for its columns and giving it news, and that for every item of news we pay money, the vast expense of our publication may be imagined. We intend to enlarge these facilities, and not only to gather news from all parts of the world, but to ask the most gifted men of other countries to write for our columns. With many of them we have already entered into negotiations which will result in giving to the readers of *The Tribune* a series of essays that, both for their intrinsic value and the fame of their illustrious authors, will long be memorable in the history of journalism. We postpone for the present a more definite announcement.

Friends of Impartial Justice and Progress! we greet you on the bright prospects before us. Friends of *The Tribune*! we appeal to those who believe that an increased circulation of *The Tribune* would conduce to the political, intellectual, and moral well-being of the Republic, to aid us in effecting such increase.

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Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if there is no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

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1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.

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NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed for circular with references.

jan 12:1y

S. S. CAMPBELL & Co.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,

and wholesale dealers in

FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C

No. 303 Race Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Also manufacturers of all kinds of

☞ Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work

October 26, 1yr

MORRISON HOUSE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. june1.

THE MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers.

No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.

For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.

jeb2:1y

D. W. CROUSE

WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,

On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford, Oct 20 '65.,

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2 1866

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE

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Nov. 2, 1866.

S. E HENRY.....WM. F. NORTHROP...T. S. JOHNSTON

S. E. HENRY & CO.

FORWARDING

and

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and wholesale and retail dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,

Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and

Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths

Queensware, Hardware, Iron,

Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,

Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CASH paid for all kinds of

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK

&c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars. Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. &. W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April. 1864. tf.

108, MASONIC BLOCK, 108,

Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.

This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class

French, English, Swiss and American

WATCHES,

such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enammelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic

JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leotine and Chatelaine Chains.

Albata, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality; Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

of all kinds.

REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,

Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour

CLOCKS.

☞ WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and carefully repaired.

S. T. LITTLE.

July 13, 1866:1y

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES. BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSE PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H.SHIRES

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Price 50 cents, or Bottles for $2.

DR. LATOUR'S

WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE

Nov 2, 1866

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the new law for the equalization of bounties.

Aug 17. J. W. DICKINSON.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.

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Nov. 2, 1866.

TINWARE OF ALL KINDS, at

B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865

GIRARD

Life Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174,26

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonuses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa.

HORSE DEAEERS AND CATTLE TENDERS TAKE NOTICE

DR. LATOUR'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,

GOOD FOR

C